TRADE AND INDUSTRY

12 July 1973 Volume 12 No 2 10p

NAAG helps British exporters to USA and Canada

Future of British tariff preferences in New Zealand

Statistics: capital expenditure, manufacturers' and distributors' stocks; unit value and volume index numbers

European Communities Commentary: consultative bodies; EEC's 'marriage bureau'; eliminating technical barriers to trade; GATT trade negotiations; statistics

NEW GRANTS FOR SERVICE INDUSTRIES

The Minister for Industrial Development has announced substantial grants to encourage service industries and company offices to move to the Areas for Expansion.

This is of interest to:

INSURANCE, FINANCE AND BUSINESS OFFICES

DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES

TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

PROFESSIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES ETC.

Where are the Areas for Expansion?

They cover the whole of Scotland, Wales, Northern and North-West England, Yorkshire and Humberside, some parts of the Midlands and much of South-West England.

N.B. These grants are not available for moves to Northern Ireland, nor to the North Midlands Derelict Land Clearance Area.

Who can benefit?

Service industries include business and company offices; insurance and finance services; distributive trades; transport and communications; professional and scientific services; and research and development units.

Provided that:

1. They have a genuine choice of location between moving to the Areas for Expansion and the rest of the country.
2. Their move will provide at least 10 new jobs in an Area.

What can they get?

1. *Removal Grant.* A fixed grant of £800 for each employee moved with his work up to a limit of 50% of the number of additional jobs being created in an Area, and
2. *Rent Aid.* A grant to cover 100% of the approved rent of the premises in the new location. (For a period of up to 5 years in a Development Area and up to 3 years in an Intermediate Area). *Equivalent help will be given where premises are bought rather than rented,* and
3. Other forms of selective assistance.

Get full details now.

For more information, 'phone your nearest Industrial Expansion Team today, at one of the numbers shown here. Or send off the coupon below.

Headquarters. London, tel: 01-834 2255 ext. 88

Scotland. Glasgow, tel: 041-248 2855
Wales. Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)
Northern Region. Tel. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 27575 (STD code 0632)
North West. Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171
Yorkshire & Humberside. Tel. Leeds 38232 (STD code 0532)
East Midlands. Tel. Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)
West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-643 8221
South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)
Eastern Region. London, tel: 01-828 6271 ext. 104 or 61
London & South East. London, tel: 01-828 4355 ext. 50

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Trade and Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.
Please send me full details of the new grants scheme for service industries.

Name_____

Position in Company_____

Company_____

Nature of Business_____

Address_____

Office Phone No._____ TI 12/7

The Areas for Expansion

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Trade and Industry

Incorporating the Board of Trade Journal
Volume 12. No. 2. Pages 57 to 112. July 12, 1973. Price 10p. Net subscription, post inclusive £7.60
Editorial address: Room 437, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria St., SW1H 0ET. 01-222 7877
Advertisements: HMSO, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147
Subscriptions: HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1. 01-928 6977 ext. 472

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE BOARD

58 **The Work of NAAG and British exports to USA and Canada**
60 **'British exporters are on the move'—Mr. Peter Walker**
61 BOTB report on education and training
61 Increased growth forecast for Britain's invisible earnings
61 Three new members for BOTB
61 British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS
62 Record British participation at ACHEMA show in Frankfurt
62 Union Jack prominent at Pietermaritzburg

64 MISSIONS AND TOURS

TRADE INFORMATION

65 Future of British tariff preferences in New Zealand
65 **Indo-British Technological Collaboration Group**
66 **Capital investment in Japan—further liberalisation**
67 Argentina: proposed foreign investment law
67 Investment in Nigerian cottonseed mill insured by ECGD
67 Abu Dhabi refinery and pipeline
67 SD14 cargo vessel for West Germany
67 Turkey and USSR
67 Hints to business men booklets
67 Libya: passport regulations
67 Saudi Arabia visas
68 **New Open General Import Licence**
68 Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

TARIFF AND TRADE NOTICES
72 **Australia:** Tariff Board (Dumping) inquiry on plasticisers of the polyester type. Tariff Board inquiry on bright round steel bars
73 **Chile:** Duty concessions for gas plant equipment. 'Ad valorem' duty increase on 'List D' imports. Exchange rates
73 **Costa Rica:** Additions to list of essential imports
69 **Denmark:** Changes in certain consumer taxes
71 **Ethiopia:** Repeal of some import, Customs and Excise concessions
69 **Finland:** Credit restrictions
69 **Germany, Federal Republic of:** Import of pigs and pork—ban relaxed
71 **Iran:** Import of textiles. Dried leguminous vegetables. Customs tariff
69 **Irish Republic:** Import quotas. Changes in Value-Added Tax
70 **Israel:** Tariff amendments
69 **Lebanon:** Congestion at the port of Beirut
72 **Malaysia:** Import control
69 **Malta:** Import licensing—wire mesh
71 **Morocco:** Amendment—Barrel staves
71 **South Africa:** Customs tariff changes. Customs tariff application
69 **Switzerland:** Cut flowers—import licensing
73 **United States:** Mattresses—flammability standards
73 **Uruguay:** Special concessions for tobacco industry

HOME FEATURES AND NEWS

74 **'Britain's most successful period of economic growth since the war'—Mr. Peter Walker**
75 **Consumer affairs—much achieved, more to be done—Sir Geoffrey Howe**
75 New DTI leaflet on consumer protection
76 **Government statement on ICL**
76 **New appointments to the Monopolies Commission**
77 Whessoe Ltd. and Capper-Neill Ltd.
77 Proposed acquisition by British Match Corporation of Wilkinson Sword
77 **Price Commission decisions**
79 Appointment to the Price Commission
79 Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958
79 Annual report on insurance business
80 Regulations to simplify company accounts procedure
80 Scope and coverage of VAT
80 New radar services for Heathrow Airport approaches
80 DTI's BH7 hovercraft to undergo North American trials
80 July Small Craft Safety Month launched
81 New jobs for Haltwhistle
81 New project at Llanelli will provide 100 jobs
81 Revised regulations for collection of NI contributions
81 Marine Search and Rescue Helicopter Service at Manston
81 Storage of liquefied petroleum gases at factories
81 New restrictions on hexachlorophane in medicines
83 Revised proposals for certificates of competency in UK merchant ships
83 Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'
83 Consent to new gas turbine generating stations

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

84 **EEC talks on regional policy**
84 **New EC legislation.** Common Agricultural Policy. UNCTAD Generalised Preferences System. Temporary suspension of import duties. Certificates of origin. Rights of establishment and freedom to supply services. ECSC transport charges. Tariff quotas

88 **PARLIAMENT**

STATISTICS

93 **The economy: selected indicators**
94 **Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the first quarter of 1973**
98 **Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1973**
102 **Retail sales in May**
103 **Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in May**
103 Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland
103 UK official reserves in June
104 **Catering trades. Turnover in May**
104 **UK overseas trade. Unit value and volume index numbers for May**
107 Retailers' stocks in May
108 GOVERNMENT SALES
109 **New statistics for industry**
109 New Business Monitor for aluminium and aluminium alloys
109 Review of quarterly sales inquiries
110 Business Monitor
110 British labour statistics for 1971
110 British Film Fund Agency returns
110 Registrations of British, Community and foreign films
111 **Index to statistics**

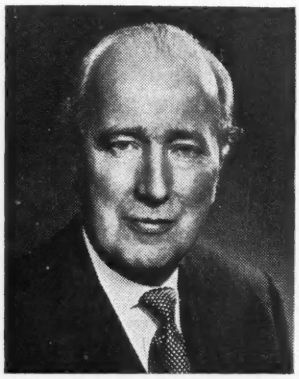
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES COMMENTARY
1 How the Community works. The consultative bodies
3 The EEC's 'marriage bureau'
4 Rapid information from DTI's EEC unit
5 Eliminating technical barriers to trade within the EEC. Checklist of draft directives and directives
8 The Community and the Environment. Sectoral studies
10 The GATT multilateral trade negotiations. EEC's 'global approach'
14 UK overseas trade statistics and the EEC
16 Economic indicators of the EEC

© Crown Copyright 1973
Short extracts can be published without specific permission providing that the source is duly acknowledged.
Reprints, which must be ordered within one week of publication, should be ordered from: Director of Publications (PI), HMSO, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN. Details and prices on request.
The views expressed in contributions to *Trade and Industry* emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of Her Majesty's Government.
The Government will accept no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or the service advertised herein have official approval.

A • •

The work of NAAG and British exports to USA and Canada

by Lord Redmayne, PC, DSO, Chairman, North American Advisory Group



DURING recent weeks readers of *Trade and Industry* have been subjected to advice and exhortations from the chairmen of a number of advisory groups who assist the British Overseas Trade Board to sustain the British export effort in great and important markets of the world from China to Europe. It is of course by no means my purpose to minimise the importance of any of these, but, through all the changing patterns of trade across the world, there is one constant of which British exporters may need from time to time to be reminded—that the United States remains Britain's most important single market, with Canada not far behind. British exports to the US increased from £1,075 million in 1971 to £1,207 million in 1972. This was achieved in spite of the effective devaluation of the dollar which took place at the time of the Smithsonian Agreement in December 1971, and was aimed at discouraging imports into the United States. Add to our continuing success in the United States our exports into Canada (up from £349 million in 1971 to £380 million in 1972) and the reader will readily see why I am happy to be associated with the group appointed by the British Overseas Trade Board to advise it on our trade with North America.

The members of the North American Advisory Group share a deep knowledge based on personal day-to-day experience of the North American market. The strength of the group, though small, is the diversity of product interest represented by its members. While all the group members are in regular contact with North America through their commercial interests, no less important to my mind is the fact that their export experience extends beyond the North American continent. They are therefore not blind to the export opportunities that exist for British business throughout the world.

It is with this perspective that the Group is able to understand the needs and the difficulties of British exporters to North America.

How NAAG works

As with other advisory groups working with the BOTB I and my colleagues of the North American Advisory Group have no independent executive power. We meet periodically to advise on specific export topics, or to offer promotional ideas at home and in North America. We also act as a channel for the ideas of others to the Board and its executive arms, the export divisions of the Department of Trade and Industry. Some of our advice is referred to the Board. But we find that much of it is accepted by the DTI and implemented through the normal services provided by the Department's Export Services and Promotions Division, the Overseas Finance and Planning Division, the Regional Export Officers and so on.

US Bicentennial opportunities

As an example of a specific topic, the Group has been much exercised recently on the question of how British industry may exploit the commercial opportunities likely to be afforded by the official celebrations proposed for the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. There is no doubt that 1976 will be a year of immense activity across the USA—it is not only an important American birthday, it is also the year of the next Presidential election—and American stores and manufacturers of consumer goods are already preparing to seize advantage of the euphoria which will certainly be generated during that year, and earlier, in anticipation of it. As yet all our evidence is that few British manufacturers of consumer goods have much concept of the opportunities waiting for them. Accordingly the NAAG is seeking to ensure that the appropriate sectors of British industry—food, ceramics, toys, clothing, furniture, giftware, etc.—are as fully informed as possible of the potential of 1976. We have been concerned not only with the receptiveness of the US market but also with design and thematic notions for products linked to the occasion. We have held one successful seminar for British industry in London and hope to hold a second in Birmingham. Meanwhile we are at work on an informative brochure which will be given wide distribution throughout industry.

Britain in Virginia

There will, we expect, be opportunities for British exporters during the Bicentennial year in store promotions, some of which will certainly be exclusively British. Arrangements for these will need to be settled over the next 12 months or so. In the meanwhile we have been interested recently in a proposal which Bill Bowman, one of my colleagues on the Group, was instrumental in bringing to our attention and which is directly relevant to the Bicentennial. This is a development to be established just outside the colonial town of Williamsburg in Virginia, which is intended to reproduce many of the familiar tourist features of Britain including Buckingham Palace (as a hotel!), Old St. Pauls, Stonehenge, and Stratford-

This article is one of a major series describing the work of the British Overseas Trade Board and of its 'chosen instruments'—the organisations which advise the Board on policy in some of the main trading areas of the world.

upon-Avon, to name a few. Mr. Charles Brown, a Virginia businessman, and the inspiration of this development, intends to reproduce the Great Fire of London nightly and give Americans the chance to shop in a Burlington Arcade created on their own soil and stocked exclusively with British goods. Mr. Brown is anxious to include a great deal of British equipment in his project; and for the development to be a continuing advertisement and outlet for quality British products. Although news of the development was brought to the attention of the BOTB by the North American Advisory Group, all Mr. Brown's contacts with British industry have been, as the Group would expect, effected by Export Services and Promotions Division, while the NAAG continues to maintain a watching brief upon the development. Mr. Brown's enterprise in Virginia—it still remains to select an appropriate title—is therefore an example of the way that the North American Advisory Group can directly bring its influence to bear on the official promotional services. Anomalies, major departures from existing policies, particularly where these are likely to involve the British Overseas Trade Board in substantial costs, are of course submitted to the Board.

Government and industry

There are two features of the reorganised official export services under the BOTB which seem to me original in their present context and the North American Advisory Group has its part in both. The first is that the official export services should enjoy a closer relationship with those whom they have been created to serve, ie with those firms engaged in the daily grind of selling to other countries. A two-way flow of information between the Board and exporters is the objective of the appointment, within Export Services and Promotions Division and the regional offices of the DTI, of officers at senior as well as working level instructed to maintain close daily working relationships with exporters. The advisory groups are a further example of the determination of the Board to continue to involve businessmen directly in the official export effort. The second important feature is that for the first time an instrument of Government has undertaken to make a survey of our major markets with a view to establishing for exporters where the best potential for their products over the short and medium term lies. A combination of the two features, ie business interests with the global plan, should ensure that the survey will be no arid bureaucratic statistical exercise but will be based firmly on the experience and the needs of the exporter.

A marketing strategy for the USA

The United States is clearly a priority market and the US commercial posts have been particularly industrious during recent months in preparing an exceptionally comprehensive assessment of the market: the Forward Marketing Strategy. This report is based on the wealth of wide-ranging experience which the commercial posts throughout the USA are able to draw upon. Their report will enable the Government export services to direct their efforts in respect of the United States market with improved certainty and efficiency. It must be said at once that the report is at present in draft. Since its acceptance depends upon the approval of exporting industry it could not be otherwise. But the material contained in the report has been fed into all the commodity areas listed—and it is difficult to think of any omitted—both through trade associations and through direct contact with individual firms. For evident reasons the report will not be made available as a whole but Export Services and Promotions Division (Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, telephone: 01-248 5757) will be pleased to discuss with exporters their particular interests within the Strategy and to make relevant material available to them. The draft report was considered and approved by the North American Advisory Group on February 1 and it constitutes a first class piece of work by the British Trade Development Office in New York and the entire Consular Service throughout the United States.

USA: a wide open market

The original purpose of the Future Marketing Strategy was to establish areas for priority activity within the United States. It is a truism that anything will sell *provided that . . .* or alternatively nothing will sell *unless . . .* The words to fill in these gaps will be known to everyone who has attempted business in the United States, *'the price, terms of delivery and quality are right'*. Goods must be competitive with those already being sold in the United States in one, or other, or all, of these three important conditions. But the American market in most essential ways is wide open. It is a market where the British have a flying start in terms of language, historical links, and most importantly the goodwill based on previous British export marketing.

Canada: number 2 outside Europe

It may not always be as widely known as it might that, although the USA has 10 times the population of Canada, she buys only just over three times as much in Britain as Canada does. In fact, Canada is our second largest export market outside Europe, outstripping the nearest challengers, Australia and South Africa, by a considerable margin. All that I have said about the openness of the US market and the advantages of language, history and goodwill enjoyed by British exporters is at least as true of Canada, if not more. Equally, it must be realised that Canadians, with most of their industry and population situated so close to the industrial heartlands of the USA, are at least as demanding for quality, delivery and service. Our success in Canada amply demonstrates our ability to meet the strongest demands put on us. In recognition of the special efforts required to maintain our share of this important, rapidly growing and rich market, Canada takes a high place among the BOTB's priorities. Canada has, of course, a much smaller population than the USA, and is in many ways less complex. Nevertheless the British Government Offices in Canada have played their full part in the BOTB's global plan, and a similar programme of consultation with industry is under way.

London buying houses

Buyers of capital goods are inclined to establish a loyalty to their suppliers which is only equalled in the consumer goods field by the loyalty of a customer to his favourite store. The store buyer's eye is constantly seeking something new. Familar goods are face-lifted; new colours, new shapes. New lines—even old ones with a new name—are particularly in demand. New exporters rather than being at a disadvantage, can be said to have a positive advantage. It is a tribute to British exporters of consumer goods, the established as well as those coming fresh to the market, that they have contrived to maintain their share of the American market so successfully and for so long. Consumer goods exports comprise about one-third of our total exports to the USA and about one-quarter of those to Canada. One reason for their continuing success is undoubtedly their reputation for quality, yet nothing protects them from changes of fashion and the consumer's concern with costs. In fashion, in design, we must lead all the time. I know however that there are many manufacturers of consumer goods in this country who while they might recognise that opportunities await them in North America are not aware

(continued on next page)

of the facility of selling to the United States and Canada through the doorways which are established here in London.

For those manufacturers of foodstuffs, fancy goods, and consumer goods of all kinds who wish to attempt the US and Canadian markets with minimal risks there are London buying houses for all important North American stores. These offer very considerable advantages at the cost of quite inconsiderable effort. These offices—sometimes the directly owned London offices of North American chains and sometimes acting as buying agents for groups of selected stores—all have one thing in common. They can advise on the market. They are aware of its size, its needs, its opportunities and, to be sure, of its difficulties. If the merchandise on offer appeals, the buying houses can relieve the manufacturer in Britain of the great bulk of documentation and transport problems involved in an export effort and pay him cash in sterling. They can also put him in personal touch with the store's own buyers.

Lists of buying houses

Lists of London buying houses and the North American stores for which they act are available from General Export Services Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (telephone: 01-248 5757, ext. 745). Alternatively the Export Buying Offices Association Ltd. at 139A New Bond Street, London W1Y 9FB, whose Chairman, Mr. A. Robinson, is himself a member of the North American Advisory Group, has an enormous expertise in this field which it is more than ready to offer. These buying houses are all on the constant look-out for new products which are available to be sold in quantity in the North American market.

The buying houses go a long way towards making exporting to the United States and Canada easy. But it would be misleading of me to suggest that these markets are without their difficulties. The buyers whether of capital goods or of consumer goods are professionals who know their markets and the competition offered within those markets. It is precisely because the rewards are so high they can afford to be very selective. Ultimately the British exporter who is serious about the North American market will have to visit the countries. Often the market responds not to one visit but only to several: and the British exporter needs to be patient and persevering. He needs, too, to have sufficient financial resources to sustain his momentum once he has entered the market. The official services however, including those such as the Missions Scheme which can afford some assistance to an exporter's travelling expenses, can do an immense amount to pave the way for the suitable beginner in the market. And the British Trade Development Office in New York, the consular posts across the USA and the British Government offices in Canada are always available to the visiting British exporter with advice and help. Perhaps I should add that they are more likely to be plentiful with both if they know in advance they are to be visited. This means making contact first with Regional Offices or ESP.

It is my hope and belief that the North American Advisory Group of BOTB will make a sure contribution towards the increasing success of our exporters in the United States and in Canada. We are always anxious to have your ideas of how to further British trade with North America, whether they be to increase your own particular company's earnings or to improve our export effort generally. If you have inquiries or proposals which we as a Group should be aware of, our secretary will ensure that they are given full consideration.

Members of the North American Advisory Group

The Rt. Hon. Lord Redmayne, DSO (Chairman, NAAG)	Deputy Chairman of Harrods Ltd. and the House of Fraser
Mr. W. P. Bowman, OBE	Director, United Biscuits Ltd.
Mr. G. E. Knight, CBE	Chairman, Commercial Aircraft Division, British Aircraft Corporation
Mr. A. Bryan	Chairman, Wedgwood Ltd.
Mr. P. McGregor	Managing Director, Transformer Division, Ferranti Ltd.
Mr. A. Robinson	Director, Woodward (London) Stores Ltd.
Vacancy	—
Mr. G. W. Burnett, (Secretary, NAAG)	CRE2, Room 421, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 Tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 2646

'British exporters are on the move'

—Mr. Peter Walker

'FOR all those concerned with trade and industry this is an exciting time to be British,' said Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, speaking at the dinner of the Canada Club in London on July 3. 'Britain is now combining its historic past with its future potential and achieving the high economic growth which has escaped us for so long. As a result of history we have inherited a worldwide trading connection second to none. For a long period we possessed one of the greatest territorial empires ever known, and now we have become part of the world's largest consumer market in the form of the European Community.

'It is the activation of this worldwide connection which is producing for Britain an export led expansion which will bring us to a rate of economic growth which we have not enjoyed in the Post War period.'

Mr. Walker said there was a tendency to fail to recognise the speed at which our export performance had accelerated. 'As recently as 1970 we made do with monthly export figures of the order of £650 million a month,' he said. 'Now month by month we are exporting over £900 million a month—half as much again—to Europe, to North America, to Japan, to the Middle East, to South East Asia; British exporters are on the move. We are competitive and we are producing in increasing quantities plant and machinery and the consumer goods the world requires.

'Secondly, we have inherited from the past that remarkable financial centre, the City of London. City rows and controversy hit the headlines. Alas, far too few headlines are given to the quite remarkable achievements of the City. The professionalism of its services is not surpassed in any financial centre of the world. Its reputation and skills are founded on its integrity. The City is the centre for services which in conjunction not only constitute one of Britain's greatest exports but at a time of rapid worldwide development provides Britain with one of its greatest potential growth industries.

'The benefit to Britain of the City's expertise and efforts are indeed massive and generally grossly under-estimated.

'People refer to the fact that our net invisible earnings, primarily connected as they are with the City, give us a surplus of £700 million per year. What is frequently forgotten is that this figure is a net figure. The £700 million combines the deficits of Government's spending overseas with our surplus in the private sector and, vital as our Government's spending overseas is to the defence of the country and to the protection of our interests abroad, the fact is that in both 1971 and 1972 private sector services and investment brought us a net surplus each year of more than £1,400 million.

'Remarkable achievements' of the City

'We have a capital market that is the envy of Europe, an insurance market that has no equal and a quality of professional services that are quite unique. It is vital that any individual criticisms of the City do not detract from its remarkable achievements.

'If our worldwide connection and the existence of the City of London are a fine inheritance from the past the discovery of North Sea oil and our membership of the European Community are two major beneficial factors for the future. North Sea oil will help to transform the Balance of Payments position of Britain and will also create for us a whole range of industries with a worldwide application in the decades of energy development that lie ahead.

'Our membership of the EEC means that Britain is a far more attractive place in which to invest. Certainly for the Canadian, indeed for the English speaking world, to be able to invest in an English speaking country with a legal system and trading methods on a similar basis must make Britain the most attractive of places for those wishing to have a base within the European Community. It has therefore been encouraging but not surprising over the last few months to see the considerable interest by overseas countries in the investment potential of Britain.'

Increased growth forecast for Britain's invisible earnings

AN increase in Britain's invisible earnings this year is forecast by Sir Cyril Kleinwort, Chairman of the Committee on Invisible Exports. Writing in the Committee's annual report, published on July 4, Sir Cyril expresses optimism about the contribution Britain's invisible exporters can make to help fill the gap expected in visible trade this year.

In 1972 the net surplus on Britain's private invisible transactions reached £1,424 million as against a deficit in visible trade of £692 million.

'The visible account has been in surplus in only two out of the last 10 years,' Sir Cyril writes. 'Moreover in 1973 the visible deficit may be greater than ever. Accordingly I do not think this country's dependence on the service industries, and the invisible sector, can be overstressed.'

Sir Cyril bases his optimism about the performance of the invisible sector on five major factors. He points out that the oil industry, which already makes an important contribution to Britain's invisible earnings, is expected to increase materially its revenues from overseas during 1973. In addition, the discovery of oil in the North Sea has provided the necessary stimulus to British banks, insurance companies and other invisible exporters to set up specialist departments which are now seeking business not only in respect of the United Kingdom areas of the North Sea, but also in foreign areas.

Secondly, the recent upturn in world trade should undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the shipping industry. Thirdly, income from United Kingdom investment abroad should also continue to rise (the downward float should increase the sterling value of foreign currency earnings). Fourthly, earnings from financial services are expected to continue to grow, albeit more modestly. And, finally, some of the newer, faster growing categories, such as earnings from construction work overseas, should remain buoyant.

BOTB report on education and training

THE British Overseas Trade Board published on July 5 the results of an inquiry into Education and Training for Overseas Trade carried out by Mr. David Liston, formerly Industrial Adviser at the Department of Trade and Industry.

The inquiry, believed to be the first of its kind attempted in this country, ranged widely over the career induction activities of schools and voluntary bodies; courses at universities, polytechnics, colleges and institutes; and in-house training in industry and commerce, as well as within Government. It also covered the many councils, committees and institutions operating in the field, including chambers of commerce. Teaching areas selected for special attention included international marketing, particularly of capital goods; export mechanics and procedures; invisible exports; languages; and the European Community.

The object of the survey was to review the education and training resources deployed on the ground and to see how far these matched up to the BOTB's own broad objectives of helping to ensure that the country's overseas commercial strategy is adequately supported by people suitably trained and motivated.

Suggestions for future action

The report, a personal one by Mr. Liston to the British Overseas Trade Board, contains many suggestions for future action both by the Board itself and by other interested parties, including Government Departments, and preliminary discussions on some of these points have already begun. The Board's aim in publishing the report at this early stage is to spread knowledge and to stimulate discussion in a field which is of crucial importance to the country's overseas trade development; its publication does not commit either the BOTB, or Government Departments with relevant policy responsibilities, to action on any particular recommendation. It is the Board's intention to follow up the report with a seminar planned for the early autumn in London.

Copies of the report, which has been widely circulated in the education field, in industry and commerce and in Government, are available free of charge from the British Overseas Trade Board, Publicity Unit, Room 231A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3467).

David Liston, retained by the Board on a part-time basis as Education Adviser, is writing an article for publication in *Trade and Industry*.

Three new members for BOTB

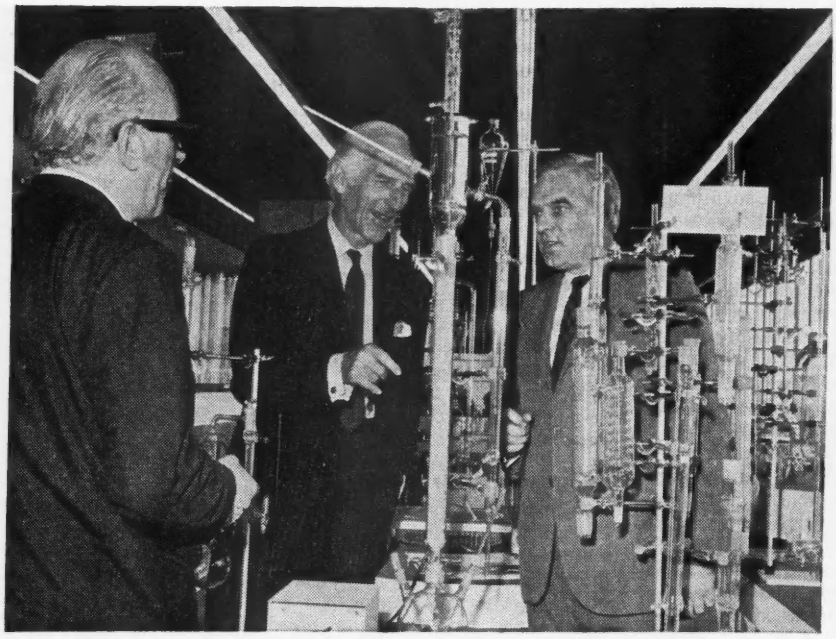
SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs and the President of the British Overseas Trade Board, has appointed three new members who will serve with effect from July 10. The new members are:

Mr. J. W. Buckley	Deputy chairman and managing director of Davy International,
Mr. P. A. Matthews	Managing director of Vickers,
Mr. J. H. Neill	Chairman and chief executive of James Neill Holdings.

Mr. Buckley will have special responsibility for Government assistance for major overseas projects.

British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo

THE British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo, which is due to be officially opened in September, is now semi-operational. The address is: Pola Aoyama Building, 5-17 Minami Aoyama 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; telex: J28666; answerback: A/B UKTRADE.



Sir Cyril Kleinwort, member of the British Overseas Trade Board (centre), inspecting the exhibits of a British joint venture firm at the ACHEMA Chemical Engineering Congress and Exhibition, June 20-27, Frankfurt-am-Main.

Record British participation at ACHEMA show in Frankfurt

From H. Homann, British Consulate-General, Frankfurt-am-Main: For the first time in the over 50 years' history of the ACHEMA Chemical Engineering Congress and Exhibition held in Frankfurt, British firms (nearly 150 strong) formed the largest national group of non-German exhibitors at this year's event which took place June 20-27. The organisers of this triennial congress and exhibition, The German Society of Chemical Engineers ((DECHEMA), had made particular efforts to publicise this year's ACHEMA on a world-wide scale with the result that of the 2,223 exhibitors, 747 were firms from 28 foreign countries (1970: 2,171 exhibitors, of which 624 were foreign firms from 23 countries).

Traditionally, ACHEMA combines a mammoth programme of scientific and technical lectures, the key element of the congress, with a large-scale exhibition featuring chemical process plant, laboratory equipment, measuring, control and automation instruments, structural materials, nuclear technology and academic and professional institutions. About 290 lectures and plenary sessions were held in conjunction with the European Congress of Chemical Engineers. The exhibition itself covered a total area of over 100,000 sq. m in 16 exhibition halls and four open-air sites. It was a most impressive display of sophisticated plant, machinery, equipment, instruments and materials, embracing practically everything needed today by the chemical, pharmaceutical and nuclear industries and related research institutions.

In recognition of the international importance of ACHEMA as a venue for the promotion of British exports, the British Overseas Trade Board supported joint ventures, in collaboration with four United Kingdom trade associations, in which nearly 80 British firms participated and nearly 70 British firms exhibited independently.

The Process Plant Association formed the largest joint venture group. Many of these exhibitors are regular attenders at ACHEMA. Wide international contacts are essential to the commercial success of these firms and their displays gave clear evidence of their technological achievements and their competitiveness in world markets.

The second largest group of British joint venture exhibitors consisted of members of the British Laboratory Ware Association, whose display of testing and analysing equipment and laboratory glassware attracted wide interest. Some of these British firms were showing newly-developed and unique equipment. Throughout the exhibition the BLWA's own information stand was kept very busy answering inquiries and directing visitors to member firms.

Members of the Scientific Instruments Manufacturers' Association are also long-standing participants in ACHEMA. Their numbers in the joint venture had increased this time to 16. They displayed sophisticated and technically advanced apparatus and process control instrumentation and devices, many of them computer aided or controlled.

The fourth joint venture was organised, for the first time, by the British Compressed Air Society whose members were grouped in an open-air exhibit which included the Society's own information stand. The use of compressed air and pneumatic control in chemical and industrial processes is increasing and this British participation showed that our industry is fully abreast of this trend.

Sir Cyril Kleinwort, Member of the British Overseas Trade Board, visited ACHEMA on June 26 and 27. Accompanied by Mr. John Fearnley, HM Consul-General in Frankfurt, he visited the stands of the British joint venture exhibitors but in the time available was unfortunately unable to visit more than a few of the independent exhibitors. In his talks with British firms, Sir Cyril heard of the great interest which our displays were arousing, of our competitive position and of the successes the firms were experiencing.

The truly international character of ACHEMA was again confirmed by the fact that the British exhibitors were able to meet existing and potential customers from almost every part of the world. It also presented the ideal opportunity for a number of British firms to negotiate agency arrangements or to meet potential agents from countries where they were not represented hitherto. The value of participating in ACHEMA cannot be measured in terms of contracts concluded during the exhibition. There was no doubt that the large majority of the British exhibitors found their participation most encouraging in terms of serious interest shown in their products and services, their competitiveness, technical advance and, flowing from these, the promise of business to come.

Union Jack prominent at Pietermaritzburg

From R. W. Calderwood, Senior Commercial Officer, British Consulate-General, Durban: A British trade information stand was mounted at the 114th Annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Natal in Pietermaritzburg, May 25-June 1.

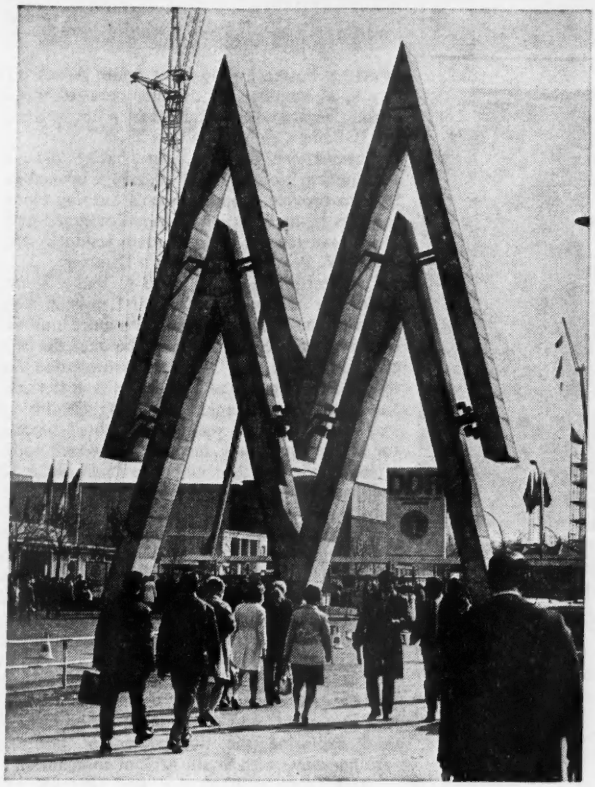
The Royal Show, although largely agricultural in nature, is also very much an occasion patronised by a wider field than merely the farming community. Apart from the usual livestock entries and home industries exhibits, there is an impressive range of equestrian events and supporting attractions. Local manufacturers and commercial concerns, divorced from agriculture, advertise and sell their products from stands throughout the grounds.

The British trade information centre occupied an individual covered stand in a commanding position facing the main grandstand. It had a colourful exterior dominated by a large Union Jack. Internally, the stand was appropriately furnished; shelves displayed trade literature from British companies and on the walls were attractive blown-up photographs provided by the Technical Services of Fairs and Promotions Branch. A projector showing short films on British life and industry, one on the Concorde evoking considerable interest, proved to be a useful crowd-drawer.

Commercial officers from Johannesburg and Durban and a representative of the Agricultural Engineers Association manned the stand. A trade mission from this association was in South Africa at the time and a number of its members visited the show, including the mission leader, whose firm was exhibiting there.

The mounting of a stand at the Royal was an experiment aimed at giving further publicity to British trade and the commercial services provided by the British Consulates General in the Republic of South Africa.

Some useful commercial contacts were made and a number of export opportunities and sources of supply inquiries received, most of which have been processed through the DTI Export Intelligence Service. Many expressions of pleasure were received at the British presence at a show which, with a history of 114 years, could be described as a local tradition.



Dynamic Centre of Trade and Research

Leipzig is a magnet which attracts specialists and research workers from every part of the world. It presents in dramatic, concise form a comprehensive picture of today's dynamic developments in science, technology and production. An up-to-the-minute display of products is complemented by a top level programme of lectures and conferences, to create ideal conditions for the exchange of experience and the generation of new ideas.

Leipzig Fair, for unhindered trade and technical progress.

Fly direct by BEA or Interflug. Book your reserved accommodation in the U.K. Special inclusive arrangements available. Information and Fair Cards from the Leipzig Fair Agency, Dept. TI,19 Dover Street, London W1X 3PB. Tel. 01-493 3111, or at any GDR frontier post.

Leipzig Fair

German Democratic Republic

2-9 September 1973

Lep

the only name you need to know to get your freight on the move

Whenever you need to get freight on the move, you'll find that your local office of the Lep Organisation provides a complete international transport service. Whether your freight moves by air, rail, road or sea, the Lep Organisation through a telex-linked world-wide network of more than 400 offices and depots, will take care of collection, documentation, insurance, packing, warehousing, despatch—in fact the complete transport operation right through to delivery. For full details of Lep Services, please contact:

LEP TRANSPORT LTD
Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street
London, EC4P 4AD
Telephone: 01-236 5050 Telex: 887282/3

MISSIONS and TOURS

Chinese Ambassador tours industry in Scotland

LEAVING Scotland after an eventful five-day visit, His Excellency, Mr. Sung Chih-Kuang, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China, spoke warmly of the welcome he had received and of the opportunities which exist for trade between China and Scotland.

The Ambassador's visit was at the invitation of the Scottish Council and was the first occasion, since coming to the United Kingdom 11 months ago, on which he had spent several days away from London. The visit reflects a keen interest in Scotland and follows the successful trade mission to China led by Lord Clydesmuir in 1971. For several years the Council has maintained a link with official Chinese representation in London.

The results of the 1971 trade mission are begining to be seen. An order for mining machinery worth £1.3 million was a direct result and talks during the mission helped clinch orders for gas turbine equipment worth £5 million for another company. Mink-breeding stock has been exported and discussions are continuing on other products.

The potential of the Chinese market for companies in Scotland is indicated by recent UK export figures, states the Scottish Council. Exports to China for the two months January/February 1972 totalled £4.5 million. The equivalent figure for 1973 was £10.5 million. The second figure includes one Trident aircraft but there are important increases in other categories, particularly in chemicals, mechanical and electrical equipment.

In Scotland, the Ambassador and his party visited eight companies: Ferranti Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries, Parsons Peebles, Nuclear Enterprises, British Leyland, Anderson Mavor, Dewars of Perth and Shell (UK) Ltd. They also flew over the oil-rig 'Staflo'.

The trade mission and the Ambassador's visit last month together provide the platform on which the superstructure of a full trading relationship can be built, the Scottish Council believes. Scottish companies are well placed to take advantage of this opportunity and are already doing so.

Brazilians praise British tool technology

AT the conclusion of the Brazilian trade mission's 14-day visit to 17 UK machine tool factories, under the sponsorship of the Machine Tool Trades Association, with BOTB support, Senor Manoel Serra Negra, leader of the 16-strong party, referred enthusiastically to the high standard of machine tool technology seen during the visit.

Brazil, he said, was developing fast both technically and economically under a stable government. It needed more machines and equipment for continued expansion. Mission members would return to Brazil to evaluate their findings but he was confident that orders would result.

Senor Negra was speaking in London at a farewell dinner—given by Mr. Anthony Galliers-Pratt, president of MTTA and vice-chairman of F. Pratt Engineering Corporation Ltd.—prior to the mission's departure on June 24.

Mr. Galliers-Pratt spoke of the increasing value of these inward missions which gave overseas industrialists a first hand opportunity of inspecting machine tool products and seeing UK production methods. A further overseas inward mission is expected this month, from Spain.

Alun Biggs (left) product education manager, James Neill (Sheffield) Ltd., is pictured with four visitors from Germany in the small saw department at the works. They are, left to right, Herbert Heider, manager of the purchasing department of Emil Lux, one of Neill's German agents, with three of his customers, Herr Jungmann, Herr Blom and Herr Strickling. The German party were participating in Operation Airlift, a two-day trade mission in which 230 businessmen visited Sheffield.

Scots selling Down Under

SCOTTISH trade mission, organised by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), on behalf of the Scottish Export Committee, left London, June 22, for a three-week visit to Australia.

Robert McLean, technical director, Microwave and Electronic Systems Ltd., Newbridge, Midlothian, is leading the group of 17 and Miss Mary Bell, Marketing Services, Scottish Council (Development and Industry) is mission manager.

The members of the group intend to sell a wide range of specialised products including microwave components; nuclear instrumentation; aluminium semi-fabrications; gas turbines; construction equipment; pumps; dental units and acrylic teeth; kid leathers; whisky and consumer goods.

The group will spend the first week in Perth and Adelaide, the second in Melbourne and the third in Sydney, with individual members making side trips as necessary.

This is the fourth trade mission to be organised in the last 10 months by the Scottish Council on behalf of the Scottish Export Committee: the others were Mexico, September 23-October 6, 1972; Nigeria, October 1-14, 1972; Canada and the USA, March 31-April 14, 1973.

The next trade mission will be to Japan: October 22-November 7.

Trade mission to Kenya

SOME vacancies on the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry mission to Kenya, October 20-November 1, remain to be filled.

Successful applicants will benefit by a Government contribution of £200 towards the costs of the visit and will be free to extend their tour to other markets after the mission disbands in Kenya. Completed Applications must be received by July 20.

Full details are available from C. D. S. Wake, Assistant Secretary, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 75 Harborne Road, Birmingham B15 3DH. Telephone 021-454 6171, ext. 210.

Birmingham business mission to South Africa

EIGHTEEN businessmen left for South Africa on July 8, as members of the first outward trade mission organised by Birmingham's Engineering and Building Centre.

'The history of the Centre dates back to the old Birmingham Iron and Coal Exchange opened in 1865 to provide a businessmen's meeting place and this is the function we have continued and greatly extended in a very modern fashion,' said Derek W. Perkins, the Centre's Director.

The decision by the Centre to make South Africa the destination of its first mission was based on the conviction that much more mutual, beneficial trade could take place between the two countries. Last year the Centre organised an official British group of 20 companies at the first International Mechanical Handling Exhibition in Johannesburg. It was an undoubted success for the group, many members of which took sizeable orders on the spot, while others obtained inquiries which have since been converted into substantial orders.

The mission members, predominantly from engineering companies, represent a cross-section of British industrial products and services. The products represented range from complete mechanical handling systems for docks and airports to metal fasteners. The principal object of the mission is to promote and develop British exports and, in addition to hard selling, members will be assessing the market, visiting agents, seeking new agents and distributors, giving lectures and exploring the possibilities of licensing arrangements with South African companies.

Alan Owen, a director of Holt Whitney and Co. Ltd., Birmingham, a buying and confirming house which has been trading with South Africa for almost 70 years, has been invited by the Centre to act as leader. The mission will be visiting Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town, a point that particularly pleases Mr. Owen as he feels there is too great a tendency for firms to concentrate their energies on Johannesburg. Mr. Owen comments that British exporters sometimes overlook the sheer size of South Africa and that for efficient representation it is necessary to have agents with offices in other centres apart from Johannesburg such as Durban and Cape Town.

The Centre's second outward trade mission will be to Nigeria in November and already this is almost fully subscribed. In 1974 other missions are planned for South America and the Far East.

Tool body's Japan success

ORDERS worth £1.5 million have been taken by the 23-member Machine Tool Trades Association mission which left Tokyo, June 26, homeward bound via Hong Kong, states a message received from mission leader John Brice, managing director, Brown and Sharpe Ltd., Plymouth.

The success of this mission represents more than the total deliveries of British machine tools to the Japanese market for the whole of 1972 (£1.4 million), Mr. Brice says.

This news confirms the export potential for British machine tools in Japan, highlighted by the first MTTA sales mission of last November. The greatest opportunities lie with higher technology equipment, it is reported, although with the change in parity between sterling and the yen in Britain's favour and a cut in the Japanese import duty on machine tools simpler types of standard machines are now fully competitive.

Among important factors the mission confirmed in selling sophisticated capital equipment such as machine tools in the Japanese market is the provision of full and consistent sales back-up facilities for local agents.

Future of British tariff preferences in New Zealand

THE New Zealand Minister of Overseas Trade, Hon. J. A. Walding, recently made a statement about the New Zealand Government's intentions on the future of British preferences in the New Zealand Customs Tariff, following the entry of the United Kingdom to the European Economic Community at the beginning of this year and the consequent termination of the UK/New Zealand Trade Agreements on January 31, 1973. The under-mentioned information is based on the Minister's statement and further explanations.

It is the intention of the New Zealand Government to introduce a new single rate tariff to replace the current BP, mfn and general rates. The necessary legislation is expected to be placed before the New Zealand Parliament later this year. In those cases where British tariff preferences are to be phased out, British preferential rates will move towards the new single rates in four stages (there will be three moves, each representing 20 per cent of the difference between these rates on July 1, 1974, 1975 and 1976 and a final 40 per cent move on July 1, 1977).

For goods of a type *made in New Zealand* British preferences will be phased to the new single rates with the following exceptions:

(i) When new tariff rates are set following a Report by the Tariff and Development Board or the Emergency Protection Authority, British preferences will be terminated immediately. The work of the Board and the Authority is understood to be proceeding over a period of some years.

(ii) Tariff rates for motor vehicle parts and components will be held as they are until the New Zealand Government has worked out its policy on the development of the New Zealand motor industry.

For goods of a type *not made in New Zealand*, and where suitable alternative goods are not made domestically, the establishment of the new single tariff rate will generally involve the reduction of the present mfn rate and an increase in the present BP rate to provide for maintenance by New Zealand of a minimum margin of preference for Australia of 5 per cent on items of this kind. In these circumstances the increase in the BP rate will be phased as described above.

Notwithstanding their substantive tariff rates numerous goods not made in New Zealand particularly materials and equipment used by New Zealand industry are subject to tariff concessions granted under Part II of the New Zealand tariff. On such concessions British preference margins will be terminated on July 1, 1973 and in the majority of cases this will mean that the approved goods will be admitted free of duty from all sources of supply. The New Zealand Government's decision relating to the termination of Part II preferences will not apply for the present to motor vehicle parts and components approved for entry under ref. 10.9 of the tariff. In this case the existing concessionary rates of duty will continue to apply. British exporters or their agents (and New Zealand importers of UK goods) are advised to check from time to time whether their products are the subject of a tariff concession in order to assess what rate of duty they will bear. The New Zealand Department of Customs will be prepared to advise on this.

It should be borne in mind also that the existing British preferential rates for motor vehicle parts and components will continue to apply for the time being for the reasons outlined at (ii) above.

Mr. Milenko Bojanic, Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia, with Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. Mr. Bojanic was in Britain as a guest of the Government, and when he called at the DTI headquarters last week, the Secretary of State underlined the UK's interest in developing Anglo-Yugoslav trade.

Indo-British Technological Collaboration Group

THE fourth meeting of the Indo-British Technological Collaboration Group opened in London on July 2. The Group, set up in 1969, meets to identify and review fields of manufacture where technological collaboration between Britain and India can be further developed.

The British delegation is led by Sir Max Brown, Secretary (Trade) at the Department of Trade and Industry, supported by officials and representatives of the Confederation of British Industry. The Indian delegation is led by Mr. A. N. Banerji, Special Secretary, Indian Ministry of Industrial Development, supported by officials and leading Indian industrialists.

Indian delegation at the fourth meeting of the Indo-British Technological Collaboration Group held at the DTI headquarters last week. In the centre is the leader of the Indian side, Mr. A. N. Banerji, Special Secretary, Indian Ministry of Industrial Development.

Capital investment in Japan—further liberalisation

A SUMMARY of the Japanese capital investment regulations was published in *Trade and Industry*, October 12, 1972 (pages 60-1). Further liberalisation of capital investment has now been approved by the Japanese Cabinet and came into force on May 1, 1973, for both new and existing firms. The effect of these further measures is as follows:

Industries subject to case-by-case screening
Primary industries related to agriculture, forestry and fisheries
Oil industry
Leather or leather products manufacturing industry
Retail trade (with more than 11 stores)

Automatic approval for 50 per cent foreign participation
Mining
Retail trade with not more than 11 stores

Automatic approval for 100 per cent foreign participation
All other industries except for the following 17 industries where the position will be as follows:

100% LIBERALISED AFTER THE DATE SPECIFIED

Meat products (limited to enterprises engaged in manufacturing of ham, sausage, and bacon, and processing of beef and chicken)	April 30, 1975
Fruit juice or fruit beverage manufacturing	April 30, 1976
Tomato products	April 30, 1975
Feedstuff manufacturing	April 30, 1975
Pre-cooked foods industry for wholesale distribution to restaurants, etc.	April 30, 1975
Manufacturing of or wholesale trade in apparel (limited to enterprises in the field of men's, women's and children's outer garments, or knit garments)	April 30, 1975
Manufacturing of drugs and medicines or agricultural chemicals (including quasi-medicines and veterinary drugs and medicines)	April 30, 1975
Manufacturing of sensitised photographic materials	April 30, 1976
Ferro-alloy products	April 30, 1975
Hydraulic equipment manufacturing	April 30, 1975
Packaging and packing machinery industry	April 30, 1975
Manufacturing, sales or leasing of electronic computers (including peripheral equipments, terminal units, parts and accessories) and computer-aided systems	November 30, 1975 See Note 1
Information processing industry (including the software industry)	March 31, 1976 See Note 2
Electronic precision instruments industry (limited to instruments for medical or electrical measurement)	April 30, 1975
Integrated circuits manufacturing	November 30, 1974
Phonograph records industry	April 30, 1975
Real estate business	April 30, 1975

Notes:
1 Acquisition of shares of companies newly established and engaged in manufacturing, sales or leasing of electronic computers (including peripheral equipment, terminal units, parts and accessories) or computer aided systems, will be 50 per cent liberalised from August 4, 1974 until November 30, 1975.
2 Acquisition of shares of companies newly established and engaged in information processing (including software) will be 50 per cent liberalised from December 1, 1974, until March 31, 1976.
3 Processed cheese manufacturing industry is liberalised on condition that domestic natural cheese accounts for more than one-third of the raw materials used in the manufacturing of the product.

The Japanese Government reserves the right to take restrictive measures should serious damage be caused to related industries due to the establishment of new companies or to the foreign participation in existing companies.

In the case of the sectors which have been fully liberalised, the consent of the majority of the management will be required where a single foreign company wishes to obtain 10 per cent or more of the capital of an existing company, or where the total foreign stake (as opposed to that of a single company) reaches 25 per cent or more. Where the Japanese company does not give its consent, foreign investment above these limits will remain subject to individual screening. For the five specified industries which are to remain unliberalised, foreign investment above these limits will remain subject to individual screening, whether or not the consent of the Japanese company is obtained (for fisheries and mining the 25 per cent limit is reduced to 15 per cent—see paragraph below). Investment up to these limits is allowed in the five specified sectors even without the consent of the Japanese company. For the 17 industries, which will be liberalised up to 100 per cent on specified dates, the limits of 10 per cent and 25 per cent for automatic approval will apply up till the date of full liberalisation, whether or not the consent of the Japanese company has been obtained to a greater stake, ie there will be individual screening for any investment above these limits. After full liberalisation the same rules will apply as for other fully liberalised sectors.

In addition, there will be special treatment for the 19 industries outlined below. Investment in existing companies in these 19 sectors is liberalised up to 100 per cent (with the exception of fisheries and mining), but the consent of the company concerned is required if the capital stake is 10 per cent or over for single foreign investor or more than 15 per cent for all foreign investors. Failing this consent, any foreign investment above these limits remains subject to individual screening, but, in the case of fisheries and mining, individual screening is stipulated for investment over these levels, even with the consent of the Japanese company concerned. Investment in new companies in these sectors has been freed up to 100 per cent, with the exception of fisheries—automatic approval only up to less than 25 per cent for all foreign investors, and up to less than 10 per cent for a single foreign investor—and mining—liberalised up to 50 per cent. Above these limits there is individual screening.

SPECIFIED 19 INDUSTRIES

Water supply	Harbour transportation
Electric power	Air transportation
Gas utility	Banking
Railways (excluding the National Railways)	Mutual loan and savings banking
Tramways	Long-term credit banking
Road transportation (motor-vehicle freight and passenger transportation only)	Foreign exchange banking
Freight transportation	Trusts
Marine transportation (shipping and chartering only)	Broadcasting
	Fisheries
	Mining
	The Bank of Japan

For new companies generally, foreign investment in the sectors still subject to case-by-case screening will be automatically approved up to a limit of less than 10 per cent for a single foreign investor or less than 25 per cent for all foreign investors. In cases with a 50 per cent limit (temporary or otherwise), such as mining, investment above these levels is subject to individual screening.

Portfolio investment

The same liberalisation measures apply as set out above.

CRE ext. 2243/3455

After discussing future activities, leaders of two paper trading companies take time off to reflect on the past. Mr. Peter Ling (left), managing director of Spicers International Ltd. shows Mr. E. Hirata (right) president of Japan's largest paper and board distributors—Japan Pulp and Paper Company Ltd,—the Royal Letters of Patent granted to Spicers in 1865. Mr. Hirata called on Spicers International during his recent visit to London.

Argentina: proposed foreign investment law

THE Argentine Ministry of Treasury and Finance has issued a summary of the draft Foreign Investment Law sent to Congress for approval, which is intended to integrate overseas capital into the process of national development. Foreign investment will be encouraged in priority sectors and regions, making best use of human and natural resources, while restricting it in sectors related to security, defence, public services and others reserved for Argentine control.

All new foreign investments will have to be implemented through a bilateral contract with the State, clearly setting out mutual rights and obligations. When a concern with a majority of foreign capital is intended, the investment proposal must be submitted to Congress for discussion and approval.

Treatment of foreign capital will be similar to that set out in the Andean States' Agreement of Cartagena. Remittances of profits will be limited to a maximum of 12.5 per cent of the proven and registered invested capital.

Argentine capital must be gradually incorporated into foreign controlled firms which decide to join this new system, while certain local firms bought over by foreign capital in recent years must revert to a majority of Argentine capital within three years.

Overseas indebtedness of foreign companies in Argentina will be controlled, to avoid balance of payments difficulties.

For the application of current regulations, only firms with at least 80 per cent local capital shall be considered Argentine. A special tax will be applied on remittances of profits of foreign firms already established in Argentina, which elect not to join the system under this proposed law.

With the Government's clear majority in both Houses of Congress, it is expected that the draft law will be approved without any substantial alteration or delay. **CRE ext. 2287**

Investment in Nigerian cottonseed mill insured by ECGD

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has insured an equity investment by Lewis and Peat Ltd. in a new Nigerian enterprise, Funtua Cottonseed Crushing Mill Ltd. Lewis and Peat's initial investment of Naira 300,000 (about £180,000) will give an 18 per cent shareholding in the new company.

ECGD's maximum liability is £239,665, the current sterling value of Lewis and Peat's initial investment plus possible additional equity investment up to a maximum of Naira 100,000. In addition to equity capital the new firm will raise medium-term loans through the International Finance Corporation and the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank to finance construction of a mill and the purchase of capital plant to be supplied from the UK by Rose, Downs and Thompson Ltd., Hull. As well as equity participation, Lewis and Peat will have an exclusive seven-year management and marketing agreement with the company.

The new mill will be capable of crushing 60,000 tons of cottonseed annually, the bulk of which will be exported. Two hundred jobs will be provided for the Funtua district of Nigeria's North Central State.

Under the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972, the ECGD is empowered to give guarantees for new investments overseas against the political risks of war, expropriation and restrictions on remittances. The scheme is aimed primarily at encouraging new investment in developing countries, but investment in any overseas country may qualify for cover.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

The ECGD has now insured 13 overseas investments worth £2.7 million since the Overseas Investment Insurance scheme began in July 1972.

Abu Dhabi refinery and pipeline

KELLOGG International Corporation of London is to build an oil refinery and pipeline for the Abu Dhabi Ministry of Petroleum and Industry. To help finance the contract Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd. on behalf of the National Westminster Bank Ltd. has arranged a loan of over £8½ million for the Ministry. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is guaranteeing the loan.

The major part of the loan—£7.3 million is to help finance the UK element of the contract, and £1.2 million is to help with essential local costs. In addition there is over £6½ million of non-UK costs, bringing the total contract value to around £15 million.

The oil refinery will process 15,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Commissioning is scheduled for July 1975.

SD14 cargo vessel for West Germany

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of over £1.5 million which S. G. Warburg and Co. Ltd. is providing for DAL Deutsche-Afrika-Linien GmbH, Hamburg. The loan will be used to help finance the purchase by the German company of an SD14 cargo vessel from the London firm of Matheson and Co. Ltd. The price of the vessel is over £2 million. Repayment of the loan will take place over eight years.

Turkey and USSR

THE Turkish Ministry of Trade has announced the signing of a trade protocol with the USSR which calls for a mutual trade volume of $90 million between April 1, 1973, and March 31, 1974. This is $8 million more than the preceding trade protocol.

Hints to business men booklets

REVISED editions of the booklets on Bolivia and Paraguay have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Libya: passport regulations

THE UK Government has indicated to the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic its agreement to the use of a rubber stamp to enable passport details in Arabic to be entered on the passports of British nationals travelling to Libya.

Arrangements have now been made for UK Passport Offices and selected British Embassies to hold the stamp. From July 4, businessmen intending to visit Libya will, on application, be able to have an entry made in their passports, so as to allow essential particulars of the bearer to be shown in Arabic. Passport holders must then make their own arrangements for the necessary details in the Arabic language to be entered in the passport, before application for a visa is made to a Libyan Embassy. **CRE ext. 2357/2225**

Saudi Arabia: visas

IT is now understood that an intending business visitor to Saudi Arabia whose company has a branch or agent there must ask the latter to obtain authority for his visit from the Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Once the Ministry's visa authority is granted, application for a visa (quoting details of the visa authority) should be made to the Saudi Embassy in London. An intending business visitor whose company does not have a branch or agent in Saudi Arabia should apply for a visa to the Saudi Embassy in London with a certificate from his Chamber of Commerce stating he is a business representative of the company in question who wishes to visit Saudi Arabia. **CRE ext. 2221**

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS

New Open General Import Licence

FROM time to time a new Open General Import Licence is made. The last, made on June 30, 1971, is to be revoked and replaced by a new Open General Import Licence coming into effect on July 16, 1973. Copies of the new Licence may be obtained in due course from HMSO bookshops or through booksellers.

Under the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1954 (SI 1954, No. 23) the importation of all goods into the United Kingdom is generally prohibited except under a licence issued by the Department of Trade and Industry. Such licences are broadly of two kinds, first an Open General Import Licence which allows anyone to import any goods to which it applies and secondly individual import licences which are required in all other instances and are issued to named importers. The second includes open individual licences which are unrestricted as to quantity.

The new Open General Import Licence provides that, apart from certain overriding provisions about Southern Rhodesia, plumage, furskins and whale products, goods not listed in any of the three schedules may be imported without restrictions. Goods listed in the Schedules may in certain cases be imported under the Licence but otherwise individual import licences will be required. Schedule 1 lists a small number of goods that cannot be imported under the Licence from *any* source, goods that cannot be imported under the Licence from any source outside the EEC, goods that cannot be imported under the Licence from countries other than those of the EEC and EFTA, and other goods that cannot be imported under the Licence from the Dollar Area, the Eastern Area, Japan and Romania respectively. Schedule 1 also lists certain goods from Yugoslavia and other goods from the GATT Area which cannot be imported under the Licence and, like some goods from Japan and countries other than those of the EEC are subject to European Economic Community surveillance. Schedule 2 and Schedule 3 list cotton textiles and polyester cotton textiles respectively that cannot be imported under the Licence except from certain countries, territories and areas or in circumstances mentioned in Articles 4 and 5 of the Licence.

Items in the Schedules are classified by reference to the Customs Tariff and so are identified by the appropriate heading of the Tariff, together with a written description. In any cases of difficulty about classification the advice of HM Customs and Excise should be sought. Importers should note that licences must bear the appropriate four-figure Tariff heading numbers and all licence applications (which should be made on Form ILB/A) should contain this information.

The Schedules and other details including the meaning of 'the Dollar Area', 'the Eastern Area' and 'the GATT Area', etc. are to be found in the text of the new Licence. The Licence may be amended at any time and copies of Amendments may be obtained from HMSO bookshops or through booksellers. Generally, arrangements for the issue of individual import licences are announced in Notices to Importers.

Neither the Open General Import Licence nor any individual licence issued under the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1954 exempts importers from compliance with requirements under other legislation, for example certification or licensing under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, the Plant Health Act 1967, the Animals (Restriction of Importation) Act 1964. In addition, for certain products covered by the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community a CAP import licence by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce (Reading, Berks.) is needed.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by July 26.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.04	*n*-Butan-1-ol	Normal butyl alcohol	December 31, 1973	14338
	2-Ethylhexan-1-ol	2 Ethyl hexyl alcohol	December 31, 1973	14392
29.06	2-*tert*Butyl-*p*-cresol (—OH at 1)	2-tertiary-butyl-4-methyl phenol	December 31, 1973	12959
29.14	Cobaltous acetate	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	13319
32.08	Glass powder, of which not less than 65 per cent by weight passes a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 45 micrometres, containing not less than 65 per cent and not more than 80 per cent of lead oxide (PbO), not less than 5 per cent and not more than 12 per cent of B_2O_3, melting below 450° centigrade and capable, after fusion, of de-vitrifying when held between 450° and 500° centigrade for 30 minutes	Glass powder	December 31, 1973	12288
	Glass powder, of which not less than 65 per cent by weight passes a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 45 micrometres, containing not less than 65 per cent and not more than 80 per cent of lead oxide (PbO), not less than 10 per cent and not more than 20 per cent of zinc oxide (ZnO), melting below 450° centigrade and capable, after fusion, of de-vitrifying when held between 450° and 500° centigrade for 30 minutes	Glass powder	December 31, 1973	12288
73.13	Sheets or plates of iron or steel hot-rolled but not coated or otherwise worked	Hot-rolled sheets and and plates	December 31, 1973	14630

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Irish Republic

IMPORT QUOTAS: The Government of the Irish Republic has announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Act, 1934 to 1964:

SI No. of 1973	Quota no.	Commodity	Quota period	Quota
122	12	Silk or man-made fibre hose	July 1, 1973 to June 30 1974	5,000,000 pairs
123	28	Miscellaneous brushes (value £1.50 or over per dozen)	July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974	460,000 articles
124	53	Miscellaneous brushes (value less than £1.50 per dozen)	July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974	1,600,000 articles
125	35	Sparking plugs	July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974	900,000 articles
126	36	Laminated springs	July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974	A quantity equal in value to £150,000

Copies of the orders may be obtained from the Government Publications Sale Office, GPO Arcade, Dublin 1, price 1p each, postage 2½p. **EDB ext. 288/466/467**

CHANGES IN VALUE-ADDED TAX: The Irish Republic's Department of Finance have published a press notice about the proposed VAT changes which are expected to take effect on September 3, 1973. Further details will be published when available. British exporters may apply for copies of the press notice.
EDB ext. 288/466/467

Federal Republic of Germany

IMPORT OF PIGS AND PORK—BAN RELAXED: The ban introduced on January 25, 1973, on the import and transit of live pigs and the import of pork from the United Kingdom (excluding Northern Ireland), because of swine vesicular disease, has been relaxed. Live pigs and pork which are free from the disease and for which a veterinary certificate can be produced, may once more be imported into the Federal Republic. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Denmark

CHANGES IN CERTAIN CONSUMER TAXES: The Danish authorities have announced changes in consumer taxes on radios, television sets and gramophones etc, coffee, and wines. British exporters requiring further information should specify the goods when applying. **EDB ext. 408/7174/423/482**

ITALY
Alluminio Nuova Metallurgia.
Published monthly. Adv. Rates: Pg. $90; ½ pg. £50; each additional colour $35. Size 20 × 25cm.

MARKETS IN EUROPE 9th edition £2.50
'OVERSEAS DIRECTORIES & SUBSCRIPTIONS' £2.50
(Airmail Edn.) 8oz. Directories Only. £1.50 (Air $10.—)
PUBLISHING & DISTRIBUTING CO. LTD.,
177, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1
Tel.: 01-734 6534/5 Telex WESTCHAM LONDON 268312/PUBDISCO
For 20 years representatives for publishers in over 100 countries for advertising and subscriptions

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Switzerland

CUT FLOWERS—IMPORT LICENSING: Swiss *Recueil* No. 19 has published an Ordinance stating that from May 1 to October 25, 1973, fresh cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or ornamental purposes, falling under BN heading 06.03.010/12 will be subject to import licensing. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Finland

CREDIT RESTRICTIONS: Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, June 28, 1973 (page 609), a full list of commodities subject to the Finnish import credit restrictions has been received. British exporters who wish to know if they are affected should specify the goods, quoting BN numbers if possible.
EDB ext. 458/459/460

Malta

IMPORT LICENSING—WIRE MESH: The Malta *Government Gazette*, June 28, 1973, announced that with immediate effect wire mesh for the reinforcement of concrete would be included in the list of goods which require a specific import licence.
EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Lebanon

CONGESTION AT THE PORT OF BEIRUT: According to an unofficial translation af *Arrêté* No. 45/0 dated May 15, 1973, the Lebanese Minister of Hydro-electric Resources has declared a state of congestion at the Port of Beirut. The terms of the decree are as follows:

Article 1—The Port of Beirut is hereby considered as being in a state of congestion until further notice.

Article 2—Ships cargoes shall be unloaded on the quays of the Port of Beirut and shall continue to be placed there at the full responsibility of their owners.

Article 3—The Compagnie de Gestion et d'Exploitation du Port de Beyrouth shall not be responsible for goods deposited on the quays and no claim may be made against this company in respect of any damage suffered by goods so deposited.

Article 4—This *Arrêté* shall be published and shall come into force as from May 13, 1971.

The state of congestion is the result of the closure of the Lebanese/Syrian border. **EDB ext. 420/475 or CRE ext. 3454**

Israel

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item No.	Description	Rate of duty
05.15 3000	Section 3000 is superseded by: Of the kind used as food for exotic fish or for birds	IL.5.00 per kg + 125% *ad val.*
39.01	Subsection 3520 is repealed	
39.02 5030	After subsection 5020 shall be inserted: Copying sheets, the like of which, made of paper fall under items 48.07 or 48.13	30% *ad val.* but not less than IL0.14 per sq. m
	Subsection 5040 and paragraph 5082 are repealed	
39.03	Subsection 4010 is repealed	
39.05 9900	Section 9900 is superseded by: Other	45% *ad val.*
39.06 9900	Section 9900 is superseded by: In other forms	45% *ad val.*
39.07	Subsection 1420 is repealed	
44.23 1000	Section 1000 is superseded by: Prefabricated buildings in sections or in parts of the main structure which have not been specified in section 2000, provided they are released with the approval of the Director General of the Ministry of Housing before 1.4.74	5% *ad val.*
2000	Prefabricated buildings for industry in sections or in parts of the main structure, provided the Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has certified they are of the kind aforesaid for the purpose of this section, and they are released before 1.4.74	5% *ad val.*
46.01	Item 46.01 is superseded by: Plaits and similar products of plaited materials for all uses, whether or not assembled into strips	60% *ad val.*
46.02	Section 1000 is repealed	
46.03	Item 46.03 is superseded by: Basketwork, wickerwork and other products of plaiting materials, made directly into shapes; articles made from goods falling under items 46.01 or 46.02; Loofah articles	IL.6.30 per kg + 15% *ad val.*
48.21	Section 5000 is repealed	
51.02	Section 3000 is repealed	
51.04	Subsection 9110 and 9120 are repealed After subsections 9130 shall be inserted:	
9140	Containing wool or other animal hair or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm in whatever percentage	IL.2.75 per sq. m + 30% *ad val.*
	Subsections 9910 and 9920 are superseded by:	
9930	Containing wool or other animal hair or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm in whatever percentage	IL.2.75. per sq. m + 30% *ad val.*
52.02 3000	Sections 1000 and 2000 are superseded by: Containing wool or other animal hair or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm in whatever percentage	IL.2.75 per sq. m + 30% *ad val.*
56.07 1030	Sections 1010 and 1020 are superseded by: Containing wool or other animal hair or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm in whatever percentage	IL.2.75 per sq. m + 30% *ad val.*
	Subsections 2010 and 2020 are superseded by:	
2030	Containing wool or other animal hair or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm in whatever percentage	IL.2.75 per sq. m + 30% *ad val.*
58.05	Subsections 2010 and 2020 are repealed After subsection 2040 shall be inserted:	
2050	Containing wool or other animal hair or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm in whatever percentage	IL.2.75 per sq. m + 30% *ad val.*
59.13 1030	Subsections 1010 and 1020 are superseded by: Containing wool or other animal hair or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm in whatever percentage	IL.2.75 per sq. m + 30% *ad val.*
60.01 9930	Subsections 9910 and 9920 are superseded by: Containing wool or other animal hair or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm in whatever percentage	IL.2.75 per sq. m + 35% *ad val.*
60.06 1030	Subsections 1010 and 1020 are superseded by: Containing wool or other animal hair or man-made discontinuous fibres in lengths exceeding 40 mm in whatever percentage	IL.2.75 per sq. m + 35% *ad val.*
65.04	Item 65.04 is superseded by: Hats and other headgear plaited or made from strips (plaited, woven or otherwise produced) of any material whatever, whether or not lined or trimmed	IL.3.30 each + 20% *ad val.*
68.08	Item 68.08 is superseded by: Articles of asphalt or of similar material (such as petroleum bitumen or coal tar pitch)	35% *ad val.*
73.20	Section 3000 is repealed:	
4090	Subsection 4090 is superseded by: Other	25% *ad val.*
73.40.5500	In this item the words 'cores and similar supports of iron or steel for textile machinery' shall be superseded by 'cores and similar supports for textile machinery'	
82.04	Sections 1000, 2500 and 3300 are repealed	
83.03	Item 83.03 is superseded by: Safes, strong-boxes, armoured or reinforced strong-rooms, strong-room linings and strong-room doors, cash and deed boxes and the like, of base metal	30% *ad val.*
84.10 1000	Section 1000 is superseded by: Manpower operated pumps	25% *ad val.*
84.22 3090	Subsection 3090 is superseded by: Other	35% *ad val.*
	Section 7000 is repealed	
84.23.2000	This item is repealed.	
84.25.1000	In this item, the words 'hand-operated, and parts thereof' are superseded by 'operated by manpower and their parts'	
84.30 1011	Paragraph 1011 is superseded by: Operated by manpower	25% *ad val.*
84.33 1000	Section 1000 is superseded by: Table machines; machines operated by manpower	20% *ad val.*
84.59 1010	Subsection 1010 is superseded by: Receptacles and parts thereof (including vats and tanks) fitted with mechanical devices (such as agitators)	20% *ad val.*
85.01	Subsection 9910 is repealed. In subsection 9940, Article 1 is superseded by 'They are specialised for cinematographic projects'	
85.19	The heading of this item is superseded by: Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, or for making connections to and in electrical circuits (such as switches, relays, fuses, lightning arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lampholders and junction boxes; resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers) other than heating resistors; printed circuits; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels	
85.21	The portion of the heading 'Mounted transistors and similar mounted devices incorporating semi-conductors; mounted piezo-electric crystals' shall be superseded by 'Mounted piezo-electric crystals; diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices; microelectric circuits'	
3000	This section is repealed. After section 4000 shall be inserted:	
4500	Other	
4510	Having two outlets only (one of which is connected to the body of the device)	10% *ad val.*
4590	Other	IL.0.23. each + 20% *ad val*
5030	After section 5020 is inserted: Parts of transistors and similar devices incorporating semi-conductors	10% *ad val.*
85.28	Item 85.28 is superseded by: Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus not specified in any other previous item whatever in this chapter	40% *ad val.*
87.03	Section 2000 is repealed	
6500	After Section 6000 is inserted: Vehicles carrying concrete mixers	45% *ad val.*

(continued on next page)

ISRAEL
continued

Item No.	Description	Rate of duty
90.17	Paragraph 2112 is superseded by:	
2113	Where the weight of the plastic material in them does not exceed the weight of all the other materials and their capacity does not exceed 1.5 cc	30% *ad val.*
2114	Other, where the weight of the plastic material in them exceeds the weight of all the other materials and their capacity exceeds 1.5 cc	35% *ad val.* but not less than IL.0.045 each
	Item 91.11 is superseded by:	
91.11	Other clock and watch parts;	
1000	Oscillating weights of a weight per unit not exceeding 3 gr	20% *ad val.*
9900	Other	
9920	Of a weight per unit not exceeding 1.5 gr	20% *ad val.*
9990	Other	60% *ad val.*
94.02	Section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	Stretchers	Exempt
97.07	Section 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other	20% *ad val.*

British exporters with inquiries should specify the items in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iran

IMPORT OF TEXTILES: The Iranian Ministry of Economy has announced that registration of orders for fabrics of artificial silk waste and artificial textile fibre mixed with other textiles covered by tariff number 51.04 no longer require the prior agreement of the Ministry. **EDB ext. 420/475**

DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES: The Iranian authorities announce that there is no objection to the registration of orders without deposit for dried leguminous vegetables (tariff number 07.05) whether paid for by documentary credits or bills for collection maturing no later than nine months from date of shipment. The deposit for this item was previously 15 per cent (see *Trade and Industry*, May 17, 1973). **EDB ext. 420/475**

CUSTOMS TARIFF: As announced in *Trade and Industry*, May 17, 1973, Iran has been using the Brussels Nomenclature for the customs tariff since March 27, 1973. An unofficial English translation of the first 25 chapters is now available. Inquiries from British exporters relating to these chapters should specify the items in which they are interested. A further notice will be published when the complete tariff has been translated. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Major R. J. Felli, member of the Ghanaian National Redemption Council and Commissioner for Trade and Tourism, with Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade. The picture was taken at the Department of Trade and Industry last week during Major Felli's brief visit to London.

Morocco

AMENDMENT—BARREL STAVES: It was announced in the Moroccan *Official Bulletin* of April 25, 1973, that from April 30, Brussels Nomenclature number 44.05, subheading C, should read as follows:

BN no.	Description	Import duty
44.05	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm	
C	Other:	
	I Barrel staves	exempt
	II Other	10

EDB ext. 420/475

Ethiopia

REPEAL OF SOME IMPORT, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE CONCESSIONS: Proclamation No. 314 of 1973 repeals, with effect from May 28, 1973, the exemption from payment of excise tax on 'fuel for use in agricultural tractors for the purpose of preparation and cultivation of the soil and in the harvesting of the products of the soil'.

Proclamations 319 and 320 of 173 repeal with effect from June 7 the concession granted to the Imperial Highway Authority and the Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia whereby all importations by these bodies of supplies, equipment and materials (including diesel oil) were exempt from 'all taxes duties and customs of the Ethiopian Government'.

In addition to increased fuel costs, the Imperial Highway Authority and the Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia will be subject to taxation on imported vehicles, machinery and equipment. For example: although road constructing vehicles including graders, rollers and crushers will remain free of duties and taxes, the cost of Land-Rovers, light lorries and trucks will be increased by customs duty of 50 per cent 'ad valorem' Transaction Tax of 15 per cent and Municipality Tax of 1 per cent. Prime movers, some pumps, tractors, electrical, telegraphic and telephonic equipment will be liable to 15 per cent Transaction Tax plus 1 per cent Municipality Tax and imported machine and hand tools will be liable to similar taxes. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following changes were announced in the South African *Government Gazette* of June 15, 1973.

R.988: Specific provision is made for hacksaw blades and the duty on those for hand or portable saws is increased from 5 per cent (General), 3 per cent (MFN) and free (Preferential) to 23 per cent (General) and 20 per cent (Preferential). The duty on other hacksaw blades is increased from free to 23 per cent. (BN 82.02)

Specific provision is made for drills tipped with carbide of a kind commonly used on concrete, brick or stone, and the duty thereon is increased from 5 per cent (General), 3 per cent (MFN) and free (Preferential) to 23 per cent (General) and 20 per cent (Preferential). (BN 82.05)

R.989: The duty on air filters of the heavy duty dry type without elements, of a kind fitted with a pre-cleaner but without a dust discharge, valve, is reduced from 40 per cent (General) and 20 per cent (MFN) to free. (BN 84.18)

R.993: Specific provision, at a rate of duty of 30 per cent, is made for diving suits (excluding deep-sea diving suits with air supply and accessories (including belts and gloves). (BN 40.13)

R.994: The duty on certain loudspeakers and radio receiving sets and parts thereof, is amended. (BN 85.14 and 85.15.)

R.990: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on dodecyl benzene alkylates, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permits for the manufacture of sulphonic acid.

The provision for a rebate of duty on styrene for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, is withdrawn. (BN 29.01 and 38.19)

R.991: The provision for a rebate of duty on rack and pinion steering assemblies and parts thereof, in such quantities and at

(continued on next page)

SOUTH AFRICA
continued

such times and subject to such conditions as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit, is withdrawn. (BN 87.06)

R.992: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on styrene, in such quantities and at such times as the Secretary for Industries may allow by specific permit. (BN 29.01)

EDB ext. 471, 472, 473/462

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List 596, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of July 6, 1973, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Azo pigment dyestuffs rendered water insoluble, in the form of their calcium barium and manganese salts from free of duty to 20 per cent *ad valorem.*

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Any firm proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information concerning the application, should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2274**

Malaysia

IMPORT CONTROL: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendments:

a The Customs Duties (Penang) (Amendment) Order 1973, which amends the Schedule to the Order by inserting in their appropriate places the heading numbers 14.01 200, 14.01 300 and 94.01 100.

b The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) Order 1973, which amends the First Schedule to the Order by substituting for the words 'Polyvinylchloride resins in powder form' appearing in column 2 against heading number 39.02 320 the words 'Polyvinylchloride resins'.

c The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1973, which amends the First Schedule to the Order by inserting the following:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
70.04 000	Unworked cast or rolled glass (including flashed or wired glass), whether figured or not, in rectangles	All countries
70.05 000	Unworked drawn or blown glass (including flashed glass), in rectangles	All countries
70.06 000	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass), in rectangles, surface ground or polished, but not further worked	All countries

d The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 4) Order 1973, which amends the First Schedule to the Order by inserting the following:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
73.29 900	Chain and parts thereof, of iron or steel, other than transmission chains for pedal cycles	All countries

Note: The Schedule to the Customs Duties (Penang) Order refers to goods to which import duties are now applicable.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade and Industry
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. 01-222 7877

EDB Export Data Branch, Export Services Division
Department of Trade and Industry
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757

The First Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order refers to goods prohibited from import into any part of the Federation of Malaysia without an import licence. **EDB ext. 469/468/401**

Australia

TARIFF BOARD (DUMPING) INQUIRY ON PLASTICIZERS OF THE POLYESTER TYPE: The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the following questions, being matters arising out of Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1961-65:

a Whether plasticizers of the polyester type, tariff item 39.01.190, have been or are being sold to a person in Australia at an export price which is less than the normal value in the country of exportation;
b Whether, if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the exportation of those goods is causing or is threatening injury to an Australian industry.

Interim anti-dumping action in the form of cash securities will be imposed on and after July 16, 1973.

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Secretary, Tariff Board, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by airmail. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel: 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 1082/73 **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

(continued on next page)

RESIDENCE FOR THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN
The P.S.A. of

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

will shortly be inviting tenders from selected main contractors and nominated sub-contractors for this project which will include the following services to be carried out as nominated sub-contracts.

(a) AIR CONDITIONING INSTALLATION
(b) ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

Choice of the source of supply of most of the materials to be used in the project will be the responsibility of the main contractors and nominated sub-contractors, provided that the materials conform to the design requirements and the Specification. Contractors will, of course, make their choice mainly on normal commercial criteria of price and delivery times etc., subject to the articles meeting with the approval of the Superintending Officer.

Suppliers of British materials who wish to ascertain whether their products are suitable for incorporation in the project are invited to write to:

PROPERTY SERVICES AGENCY
The Department of the Environment
Contracts/EO6
Address Room B221, Whitgift Centre
Wellesley Road,
CROYDON CR9 3LY

The closing date for enquiries is 10 August, 1973

Literature from Material Suppliers whose products appear to be suitable will be forwarded to the selected tenderers.

Arrangements will be made for British materials for this project to be exempt from PAKISTAN import and customs duties.

AUSTRALIA
continued

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON BRIGHT ROUND STEEL BARS: The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question of classification of bright round steel bars falling within tariff item 73.10. Current tariff details of the goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch (EDB ext. 401/468/469).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise the Secretary, Tariff Board, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay by Air Mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether or not they will be seeking the continuation of the current classification.

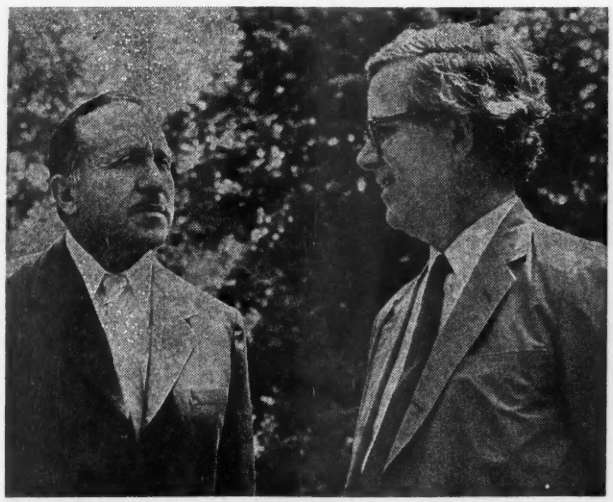
Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association. 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The Association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 1081/73. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

United States

MATTRESSES—FLAMMABILITY STANDARDS: *Trade and Industry*, June 28, 1973, announced that the revised flammability standard for mattresses had been published. Included in the standard is a provision for alternate sampling plans to be used, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission has now published Alternate Sampling Plan No. 4 applicable to mattress and mattress pad tickings. (FR 19.6.73) **EDB ext. 455/456**

Chile

DUTY CONCESSIONS FOR GAS PLANT EQUIPMENT: The Chilean *Diario Oficial* of May 29, 1973, announces that both the 'specific' and 'ad valorem' import duties are suspended on imports of machinery and apparatus destined for the installation, maintenance and servicing of liquid gas distributing and filling plants and/or plants producing pipe-gas. The importation of such goods must obtain prior approval from the Ministry of Mining. Excepted from these concessions are goods which are dutiable under the Minimum Common External Tariff of the Andean Group.
EDB ext. 474/476/7312



The Peruvian Minister of Fisheries, General Tantalean Vanini, with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, in the garden of Lancaster House, London, last week. The previous day the Peruvian Minister visited the shipyard of Richard Dunston (Hessle) Ltd., Hull, where five tuna fishing vessels are to be built for Peru. The £5½ million contract was arranged by Dashwood Finance Co. Ltd., London, whose chairman, Sirdar Aziz, has during the past 10 years negotiated export contracts for the UK worth many millions of pounds.

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877); and Export Data Branch (EDB), DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

'AD VALOREM' DUTY INCREASE ON 'LIST D' IMPORTS: The Chilean *Diario Oficial* of May 18, 1973, published a decree which increases the percentages of 'ad valorem' import duty levied on all 'List D' imports of the Permitted Imports List by 10 per cent 'ad valorem' cif. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

EXCHANGE RATES: The Chilean Central Bank has raised the following exchange rates in the 'brokers' (mainly non-trade) exchange market:

1 Sales of foreign currency by individuals, including incoming visitors, and by organisations (not obliged to convert at other rates), to Escudos 156 per US dollar (previous rate: Escudos 125).

2 Purchases of foreign currency in Area II for all approved purposes not subject to any other rate, ie mainly the repatriation of capital under Articles 15 and 16 of Decree 1272 (a 1961 foreign investment incentive statute), interest remittances, insurance premiums, licence, technical assistance, employment and royalty and copyright payments, television, film, and reproduction rights, artistic/cultural and sports events, medical expenses, subscriptions to books and magazines etc., to Escudos 156 per US dollar (previous rate: Escudos 130).

3 Purchases of foreign currency in Area III for travel fares, baggage freights, and allowances while abroad purchased by travellers out of Chile, also for specifically-approved remittances to relatives, pensioners etc., living outside the country, to Escudos 420 per US dollar (previous rate: Escudos 350). **CRE ext. 2289**

Costa Rica

ADDITIONS TO LIST OF ESSENTIAL IMPORTS: The following goods have been added to the list of essential imports, and now qualify for foreign exchange at the official rate of 6.65 Colones = US$ 1.00:

Tariff heading	Description
655.06.02	Net fabrics and nets, including fishing nets and fishing lines
699.03.00	Twisted wire, cables, cordage, and ropes, of iron or steel wire, for fishing
899.11.03.09	Net floaters, made of plastic

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Uruguay

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS FOR TOBACCO INDUSTRY: Uruguayan Decree 383/973, published in *Diario Oficial* 19049, temporarily exempts imports of machinery, tools and spares used in the cultivation of tobacco from the payment of customs duties and additional duties, taxes, surcharges and consular fees. The concessions will remain in force until June 7, 1974.
EDB ext. 474/476/7312

'Britain's most successful period of economic growth since the war'

—Mr. Peter Walker

'BRITAIN is enjoying its most successful period of economic growth since the war,' said Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, in London on July 5. Addressing the annual lunch of the British Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers Association at the Cafe Royal, Mr. Walker added:

'The facts speak for themselves. Even the record import figures illustrate the high level of production; we need the raw materials, plant and machinery to fuel the export led expansion which is now firmly underway.

'Our trading prospects have been transformed. World wide they are better than they have ever been. Our success already is remarkable. People fail to remember that such has been the increase in our export drive over recent months that month by month we are exporting half as much again as we were exporting during 1970. But if the present performance is remarkable, the future prospects are even better.

'The large increases in raw material prices will in fact provide future opportunities for our exporters, for a whole range of countries throughout the world are obtaining from their exports of raw materials a purchasing power they have never previously enjoyed. Many of these countries will be going in for major programmes of industrialisation which will give considerable opportunities to British exporters. Added to this our counter-inflation policies, combined with the changes that have taken place in the parity of currencies, mean that the British exporter is more competitive than many of his former rivals and that the profit margins to be obtained in exports are better than ever before.

'A detailed examination, for example, of British prices compared with those prevailing in Germany will illustrate the unique opportunity the British exporters have to export to that nation. To Europe, to Germany, to Japan, to the new emerging markets of Brazil, South East Asia and of Iran. the prospects in the months and years ahead are better than they have ever been.

'The job before us now is to sustain our expansion. The key to this is investment. British industry has notoriously under-invested over recent years. The latest return shows that it is picking up fast, but I can't help wondering whether manufacturers are still not being too slow and too timid. I hear of bottlenecks and shortages of capacity, and skilled labour. It would be a tragedy if any lack of imagination or ingenuity held us back from gaining the prizes that lie ahead.

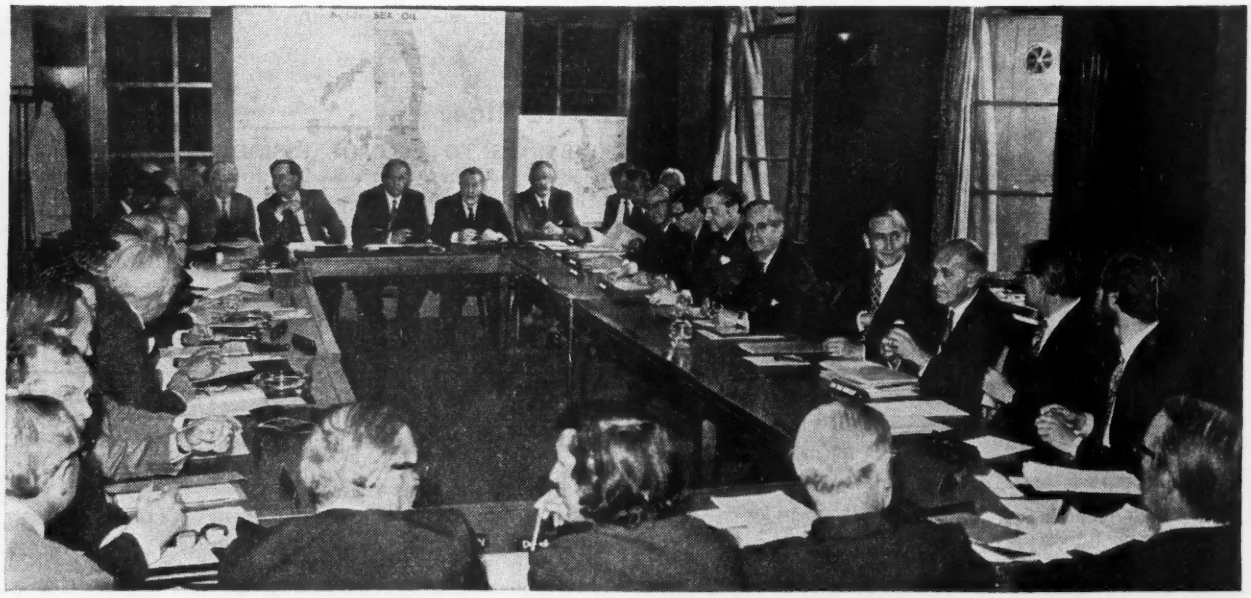
'Many of our largest commercial organisations including the British Steel Corporation, British Leyland, Guest Keen and others have in recent months announced massive investment programmes. And it is encouraging that only this week the *Financial Times* survey of business opinion shows that for every industrialist who expects that he will not spend as much on capital investment in the next 12 months, five said that they expected to spend more.

'Much more thought needs to be given to the employment of women in industry. The key to this lies in adapting the working hours and conditions to suit women employees rather than forcing them into a pattern of working life designed for male workers. Women will work and work skilfully and well if it is made convenient for them to do so. They can make a valuable contribution in many jobs over a wide range of industry, but because so many of them are wives and mothers their working lives need to be adapted to suit these other roles.

'In the past 12 months industrial production has increased by 10.1 per cent. It is high by any standards in any country in the world, and for Britain it is the highest rise in any year since the war. And output is growing faster than seven out of the eight other members of the European Economic Community. What is more all the signs are that a high rate of growth will continue.

'Already we are seeing the rewards to our nation of leaving the low levels of growth, the constant stagnation of the past, and becoming one of the fast growing economies in the world.

'Just look at the advantages there have been in terms of lowering our unemployment figures. Unemployment has fallen by more in the past 12 months than in any 12 months since the war; and the



First meeting of the Oil Development Council for Scotland held recently at Edinburgh. In the centre of the table on the right is the chairman of the Council, Lord Polwarth, Minister of State, Scottish Office. The meeting was attended by the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. Gordon Campbell (seated on Lord Polwarth's right), and Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry (on Lord Polwarth's left). Photo by courtesy of the 'The Scotsman'.

latest figures show that 27 per cent more overtime is now being worked than was being worked a year ago. In the months so far in 1973 there have been fewer redundancies than in any year since redundancy figures have been published.

'Look too, at the excellent effect this is having on using as yet unused capacity of some of the regions of our country. Already we have made offers to over 200 firms of selective assistance in the regions. The projects concerned involved additional employment for some 22,000 people and the process is increasing; we are now dealing with over 500 applications concerning a further 53,000 jobs.

'It is of course the people that obtain the benefit of economic growth, and perhaps this is most clearly illustrated when one discovers that in spite of what you read the pockets of the people are benefiting from the growth we have already enjoyed. Average earnings are 13½ per cent up on a year ago. A 40 per cent higher increase than the increase in retail prices over the same period. This is the good news for the British people that we never hear.'

Consumer affairs—much achieved, more to be done

—Sir Geoffrey Howe

WHILE addressing the annual general meeting of the National Federation of Consumer Groups on July 7, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, took the opportunity to review the progress so far made in the area of British consumer affairs.

He opened by saying: 'When I was appointed, last winter, as the first ever Minister with specific responsibility for consumer affairs I very soon realised that I had been transformed into a new kind of political lightning conductor. Consumerism is, in a sense, rather like a series of electric storms. Sudden flashes of light illuminate the market in which we all live as consumers and producers together.

'Consumer affairs are an ongoing business. Much remains, as it will always remain, to be done. But a great deal has been achieved in the last seven months. Even a lightning conductor is entitled to take stock occasionally! Let me remind you of what strikes me as the 10 most important blows that have so far—and I emphasise so far—been struck or are soon to be struck, on behalf of the consumer.

'The first is the Fair Trading Bill, which is potentially the most comprehensive measure of consumer protection ever introduced by any Government. One of the main purposes of the Fair Trading Bill, which is expected to be law by the end of the summer, is to promote and maintain competition. The Bill establishes an entirely novel framework of protection for the consumer. And it creates new machinery for keeping under review competition policy and the working of competition generally in the economy.

'Another step forward in the march towards a fair deal for the consumer is the provision in the Bill for the appointment of a Director General of Fair Trading. He (or she) will be the consumers' watchdog and will be charged with the duty of keeping a close and continuing watch over trading practices and commercial activities of all kinds, and to recommend Government action where necessary. I confidently expect the new Director General of Fair Trading and his office to be set up so that the new arrangements can be operating this autumn.'

The other measures referred to by Sir Geoffrey included:

The consideration of a scheme for a national network of consumer advice centres linked to the new Director General of Fair Trading. He envisaged the new extended network of consumer advice centres as having a common house style which would quickly become familiar to the man or woman in the street and a common Post Office box number.

The Government's active use of its powers over monopolies.

The Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act, which came into force a few weeks ago.

The Insurance Companies Bill, currently before Parliament.

The Government's influence in leading the European Commission in Brussels to accept a new portfolio for consumer affairs and to set up a new directorate for the subject.

Changed law relating to county courts, so as to facilitate the addition of consumer arbitration machinery within the framework of the existing county court system.

A Consumer Credit Bill which, it is hoped, would be included in the legislative programme for the next session of Parliament.

His discussions last month with the chairman of nationalised industry consumer and consultative councils—the bodies who hear complaints from consumers—with a view to improving their effectiveness.

The enterprise of a United States company in increasing its investment in Britain in anticipation of the upturn in the machine tool industry was commended by Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, recently. He was opening the new factory of the Hydra-Point Division of Moog Ltd. at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, which will double production capacity of the company's former premises 100 yards away. Exports have recently risen to 40 per cent of production. The picture shows Mr. M. L. T. Mortimer (right), director and general manager, showing Lord Limerick how to use a numerically controlled machine, watched by Mr. F. E. W. Pegler, director of the British company and vice-president of its US parent.

New DTI leaflet on consumer protection

AN end to 'phoney' guarantees which have previously attempted to reduce the rights of buyers of goods is one of the safeguards for consumers set out in a Department of Trade and Industry leaflet, just published. This and other measures to protect consumers are provided by the Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973.

As the leaflet points out: 'For many years the law has given the buyer of goods certain implied rights. The rights are "implied" in that they do not have to be specifically claimed by the buyer, either orally or in writing, whenever goods are bought. Unfortunately for the modern consumer the Act concerned—the Sale of Goods Act 1893—allowed the parties to such a sale to agree in the contract that these rights should not operate. This brought about a situation where goods could often only be bought if the consumer was willing to give up his rights. It also led to the issue of 'phoney guarantees whose purpose was to mislead the consumer into thinking that his rights were less than the law allowed.'

All this changed under the new Act, which came into force on May 18, 1973, and the main changes are explained in the leaflet. Copies are being distributed to Citizens' Advice Bureaux, Weights and Measures Offices and Consumer Organisations and are also available free from the Department of Trade and Industry, Information Division, Publicity Branch, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1, Tel: 01-222 7231 ext 22/44. Copies of the Act itself may be bought from HMSO or through Government booksellers price 13p net (plus 2½p by post).

Government statement on ICL

THE following is the text of a statement made in the House of Commons on July 4 by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development:

'The House will recall that, on July 3, 1972, I affirmed the Government's belief that the capability to develop, manufacture and market computer systems which International Computers (Holdings) Ltd. (ICL) represents should be retained in this country. To further these objectives, I announced Government support of £14.2 million to maintain the momentum of ICL's R & D programme up to September 1973.

'The Select Committee on Science and Technology has continued to draw attention to the scale of assistance provided by other Governments to ICL's overseas competitors and has argued for comparable support, mainly in the field of Research and Development. Under its new management, ICL has made excellent progress. The company faces a period when research and development expenditure in developing its new range of computers will be very large in relation to the total size of the undertaking and Government support has therefore been under consideration for the period to 1976.

'During this period, apart from the Government assistance towards the cost of Research and Development which has been proposed, ICL expects to be able to finance its growing business from its own resources. However, should the requirements of the business exceed expectations during this period and additional funds be needed, GEC and Plessey in their capacity as principal shareholders of the company have undertaken to procure the raising of additional capital by the shareholders of ICL up to an amount of £15 million, provided they are satisfied it will contribute towards ICL's development as a profitable company.

'The Government believes that, against this background, further support of ICL, of the launching aid type, is justified. The Government has agreed to provide a further £25.8 million in support of the company's R & D programme from October this year until September 1976 making a total of £40 million in all. The basis for these arrangements with the company and the principal shareholders is that ICL's forward plans and forecasts indicate that no further financial assistance will be required or sought from the Government after 1976.

'These plans and forecasts are based on ICL's stated policy of a high degree of retention of earnings. This implies a minimal distribution by way of dividends; however should circumstances change and the company decide that its position justifies the recommendation of a higher dividend, the Government will be notified and will have the right to vary the arrangements for further R & D support in the event that such higher dividend is paid.

'As is normal with launching aid of this type, arrangements have been agreed with the company for the recovery of this £25.8 million (together with the £14.2 million I announced in July of last year). These involve the payment to the Government over a seven-year period commencing in the company year 1977/78 (or a lesser period if full recovery, at a discounted cash flow rate of return of 10 per cent, proves possible more quickly) of any profits before tax earned in excess of 7½ per cent of turnover up to a maximum of 25 per cent of the profit before tax earned in each year.

'A detailed monitoring system has been agreed with the company, under which arrangements will continue for the regular provision by the company of full information on the progress of the R & D programme and on the company's financial and commercial progress and expectations.

'I have had discussions with my French and German colleagues about the importance of creating a stronger European industry. The company is well aware of the opportunities and is involved in discussions with European companies. The Government will encourage any European association that ICL decides to be in its commercial interests.'

New appointments to the Monopolies Commission

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, announced in Parliament on July 3 the appointment of seven new part-time members of the Monopolies Commission. The new members are:

Mr. George Francis Ashford	Formerly managing director of BP (Chemicals), and now a director of Albright and Wilson Ltd. and a member of the Economic Development Committee for the Chemical Industry.
Mr. Dallas Edmund Bernard	Director of Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd.
Laura Margaret, Lady Hall	Fellow and tutor in economics at Somerville College, Oxford.
Dr. Francis Edgar Jones	Formerly managing director of Mullards Ltd.
Mr. John Stephen Sadler	Finance director of the John Lewis Partnership.
Miss Rita Stephen	National official of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff.
Professor Harry Street	Professor of English Law, Manchester University.

The Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 provides that at any one time the Commission may have up to 25 regular members. With the seven new appointments the present membership will stand at 24.

One of the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 which is retained in the Fair Trading Bill, at present before Parliament, is that the DTI may appoint three, four, or five additional members to the Monopolies Commission from a panel of people

King & Co

Chartered Surveyors
1 Snow Hill, London, EC1
Telephone 01-236 3000 Telex 885485
Manchester · Leeds · Brussels

Industrial and commercial property

with appropriate knowledge and experience maintained for this purpose, whenever a newspaper merger is under consideration. The Commission as normally constituted is primarily concerned with economic judgements but newspaper mergers may well raise wider non-economic issues of great importance. The Panel which was first set up in 1965 is now being reconstituted and the following have agreed to serve:

Lord Annan	Provost of University College, London.
Mrs. Christine Bicknell	Former Assistant Secretary in the Board of Trade.
Mr. Alastair Burnet	Editor of *The Economist* and presenter of BBC's 'Panorama'.
Miss Frances Cairncross (Mrs. Hamish McCrae)	Economics correspondent of *The Guardian*.
Mr. J. Clement Jones	Director of Midland News Association Ltd. and a former editor of the Wolverhampton *Express and Star*.
Sir William Hayter	Warden of New College, Oxford.
Mrs. Anne Piper	Headmistress of the Wimbledon High School for Girls (Girls' Public Day School Trust).

The Minister intends additionally to appoint one further member from Scotland.

Five members of the Commission whose appointments come to an end during this year have accepted invitations to serve for further terms. They are: Sir Roger Falk, Mr. D. A. Hunter Johnston, Mr. R. G. Opie, Mr. E. L. Richards and Mr. G. B. Richardson.

Professor H. L. A. Hart and Mr. K. A. Noble have resigned their appointments. Professor Hart has been elected Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Mr. Noble is now a Deputy chairman of the Price Commission.

Mr. L. H. Williams, who is 70, has indicated that he does not wish to continue after October when his present appointment expires.

Whessoe Ltd. and Capper-Neill Ltd.

As Whessoe Ltd. have now abandoned their proposed acquisition of Capper-Neill Ltd., the Department of Trade and Industry have given consent to the Monopolies Commission to lay aside the reference which was made to them on May 18, 1972. The Restriction of Merger (No. 1) Order 1973 has been revoked accordingly (S1 1973 No. 1155).

Proposed acquisition by British Match Corporation of Wilkinson Sword

SIR Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, has decided to refer the proposed acquisition by British Match Corporation Ltd. of Wilkinson Sword Ltd. to the Monopolies Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965. The Commission are being required to make their report by October 16, 1973.

The proposed acquisition is being referred to the Commission under the size-of-assets criterion of the Act.

The decision to make a reference to the Commission does not in any way prejudge the question of whether or not the merger concerned is contrary to the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this after investigation.

In order to avoid any uncertainty, the Restriction of Merger (No. 2) Order 1973 has been made and laid before Parliament to ensure that the companies continue to remain separate entities pending the Monpolies Commission's investigation and consideration of their report.

New address for DTI office in Scotland

THE DTI Office for Scotland has moved from 71 George Street Edinburgh, to Pegaus House, 375 West George Street, Glasgow G2 4LW (tel: 041-221 8971).

Price Commission decisions

THE Price Commission have approved the following price applications:

Bowater UK Paper Company Ltd. An increase in the price of newsprint of 6.8 per cent of standard and 5.75 per cent on lightweight.

Reed Paper and Board (UK) Ltd. An increase in the price of newsprint of 6.5 per cent on standard and 6.65 per cent on lightweight.

Both the above increases are justified mainly on the grounds of the increased cost of imported raw materials. The increase approved is in both cases less than the two companies had applied for.

Samuel Jones and Company Ltd. (a subsidiary of Wiggins Teape Ltd.). An increase in the current price of adhesive products including gummed papers, etc., averaging 8.5 per cent. This increase has been authorised under the loss making provisions of the Code.

Michelin Tyre Co. Ltd. An increase of 6.5 per cent over their range of rubber products including tyres, tubes, flaps and accessories manufactured in the UK. The increase is mainly attributable to the higher price of rubber.

GKN Sankey Ltd. Pressings Division: An increase averaging 6.97 per cent for pressings and plated products. Wheel Division: An increase averaging 8.98 per cent for wheels.

Both increases are based on higher costs of materials and labour.

Steel products

The Price Commission have approved the following applications for average increases in the prices of a range of steel products.

Alma and National Tube Co. Ltd. (a subsidiary of Tube Investments Ltd.). An average price increase of 2.05 per cent for the range of cold drawn steel tube products, to take effect from July 2, 1973. The application was a result of the increased European Coal and Steel Community prices which took effect on April 30, 1973.

Reynolds Tube Co. Ltd. (a subsidiary of Tube Investments Ltd.). Increases for the company's steel products, to take effect from July 2, 1973, as follows: Hollow extruded products—an average of 1.90 per cent; cold drawn steel tube products—an average of 1.60 per cent.

These increases are a consequence of increased European Coal and Steel Community prices which took effect on April 30, 1973.

Accles and Pollock Ltd. (a subsidiary of Tube Investments Ltd.). Tube Form Division: An average increase of 1.60 per cent for the range of the company's products, to take effect on July 2, 1973. This is due mainly to higher raw material prices.

Qualcast (Wolverhampton) Ltd. (a subsidiary of Birmid Qualcast Ltd.). An average price increase of 7.30 per cent for light repetition iron castings, to take effect from August 1, 1973, as a consequence mainly of European Coal and Steel Community steel price increases and wage increases.

The Midland Motor Cylinder Co. Ltd. (a subsidiary of Birmid Qualcast Ltd.). An average increase of 8.53 per cent for the range of high duty iron castings in grey iron for tractors, commercial vehicles and motor cars, to take effect from July 2, 1973. This is a consequence mainly of higher raw material prices and labour costs.

C. and B. Smith Foundries Ltd. (a subsidiary of Birmid Qualcast Ltd.). A weighted average increase of 5.41 per cent over the range of castings to take effect from July 2, 1973. The increase is mainly a consequence of wage settlements and higher costs of European Coal and Steel Community products.

Animal feedingstuffs

The Commission have approved increases in the prices of animal feedingstuffs manufactured by Ranks Hovis McDougall Agriculture Ltd. The increases which average 11.54 per cent over the range of products are due to higher costs of imported and home produced raw materials particularly proteins and cereals. The increases are effective from July 2, 1973.

(continued on next page)

PRICE COMMISSION

continued

Milk products

The Commission have approved increases in the following milk products. These are increases in the manufacturers' average net selling prices to trade customers.

Skimmed milk concentrates (which are used for further manufacture in the food industry).

Express Dairy Foods Ltd., increases ranging from 3.9p per gallon to 7.4p per gallon and **Unigate Foods Ltd.,** increases ranging from 3.7p per gallon to 7.02p per gallon (depending on the degree of concentration).

Cottage Cheese manufactured by Unigate Foods Ltd.: increases of 2p per lb for bulk supplies and of 9p and 13.5p per dozen for 4-oz and 8-oz pots respectively.

Fat-filled skimmed powder manufactured by Express Dairy Foods Ltd. (for manufacture and sale in Northern Ireland as an ingredient in animal feedingstuffs): an increase of £4.56 per cwt.

Skimmed sweetened condensed milk manufactured by the Nestle Co. Ltd.: an increase of £0.28 per case of two dozen 13½-oz cans. **Vending machine powders and bulk milk powder manufactured by the same company:** increases ranging from 31p to 97p per case and from 65p to £1.45p per case respectively according to product and size.

The main reason for these increases is the higher cost of skimmed milk. In some cases there are also higher costs of fat, sugar, tinplate and other materials and labour. The increases take effect immediately.

Hotel and restaurant charges

The Commission have rejected an application from **Berni Inns Ltd.** to increase their charges. They were not satisfied that the proposed increases, which were based on higher costs mainly of food, would not result in the company's exceeding its profit margin reference level.

The Price Commission have approved increases in the prices charged by **British Transport Hotels Ltd.** for accommodation and meals. The increases average 4.44 per cent. They are the result of higher food, labour and other operating costs, after allowing for savings arising from the abolition of SET and purchase tax. The increased charges for accommodation apply immediately; those for meals come into effect over the next two weeks.

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

Petrochemicals Division: Three applications for price increases of cracker and aromatic products and plasticiser alcohols have not been approved. The Commission were not satisfied that these applications properly reflected changes in output in the calculations of cost as is required by the Code.

Paints Division: Increases in the current prices of PVC and Nitrocellulose coated cloths. Ambla 5.4 per cent, Vynide—woven back 8.9 per cent, Vynide—knitted back 5.9 per cent, Rexine and Rexalon 8.5 per cent.

Mond Division: An increase on the price of sodium perborate tetrahydrate by 1.7 per cent.

In both cases the increases are mainly based on the higher costs of raw materials.

SKF (UK) Ltd.: A proposal to increase prices by 10.1 per cent under the investment provisions of the Code has not been approved. However, the company, which is in Category 2 for the purposes of price control, remains free to raise prices within the provisions of the Code relating to allowable cost increases. The Commission believe that an increase on allowable cost grounds—which would be less than that claimed—would still enable the company to carry out a programme of further investment.

Industrial materials

The following price increases have been approved by the Commission:

GKN Reinforcements Ltd.: An increase averaging 6.1 per cent for welded steel reinforcing mesh, based mainly on the increased cost of steel. Price increases will vary between about 6 per cent and 9 per cent over the company's product range.

Firth Cleveland Fastenings Ltd. (GKN Group): An increase averaging 1.1 per cent over the range of the company's products attributable to increased costs, mainly of materials and labour. The increase will be recouped by increasing the price of self-locking and other nuts produced from steel bars by 3.1 per cent with no increase on the wide range of other products manufactured by the company.

Wellworthy Ltd. (Associated Engineering Ltd. Group): An increase limited to an average of 4.1 per cent over the range of products manufactured by this company for the diesel engine industry, due mainly to increased costs of materials and labour.

Pel Ltd. (Tube Investments Ltd. Group): An increase limited to an average of 7.9 per cent over the range of tubular steel furniture manufactured by this company. The increase is due principally to increased costs of materials—mainly steel—and labour. Price increases to the wholesalers will vary between 6.5 per cent and 12 per cent according to the product.

Burman and Sons Ltd. (a subsidiary of Duport Ltd.): An increase limited to 4.5 per cent on steering gears and oil pumps manufactured by the company, on account of the increased costs of materials and labour. The Commission had rejected an earlier application for an increase of 5.68 per cent for these products.

Manufactured foods

The Commission have approved the price increases set out below. These are increases in average net prices to trade customers.

Sausages, meat pies and other meat products: increases by the following companies:

H. Telfer Ltd., an average of 1.92 per cent over their range of products; **Walls Meat Co. Ltd.,** an average of 2.17 per cent over part of their product range; **Scot Bowyers Ltd.,** an average of 2.84 per cent on the Bowyers range of products; **Fitch Lovell Meat Group,** an average of 3.52 per cent over their product range; **C. & T. Harris (Calne) Ltd.,** an average of 4.84 per cent over their range of products.

The increases come into effect immediately, except those for C. & T. Harris (Calne) Ltd. which apply from July 23. The main reason for the increases are higher costs of meat and of labour.

Canned meats manufactured by Brown & Knight Ltd.: increases averaging 7.9 per cent on canned comminuted meats and 11.74 per cent on canned hams and shoulders.

Cider produced by H. P. Bulmer Ltd.: increases averaging 12.2 per cent over their range of products. They are due to higher costs of apples and sugar and of labour, and will come into effect on July 18.

Canned fruits and vegetables manufactured by Smedley-HP Foods Ltd.: increases averaging 4.48 per cent over a range of seasonal vegetable products (spinach, garden peas, broad beans, green beans, and new potatoes) and 14.2 per cent over a range of seasonal fruit products (rhubarb, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries and prunes). They are due mainly to higher costs of sugar, raw materials and cans. The increases come into effect over the six weeks beginning July 16.

Canned fruits and vegetables manufactured by Lockwoods Foods Ltd.: increases averaging 8.85 per cent over a range of non-seasonal products (beans in tomato sauce, butter beans, processed peas, pease pudding and various imported fruit lines). These increases are the result mainly of higher costs of sugar, imported raw materials and cans. They come into effect immediately.

Rose's Marmalades (manufactured by Schweppes Ltd.): increases averaging 7.87 per cent over the range of products. They are due to higher costs of raw materials, mainly sugar and imported fruits, packaging materials and labour. They come into effect on July 30.

Jams, marmalades and other preserves manufactured by Cadbury Schweppes Foods Ltd.: increases averaging 2.26 per cent over the range of products. They are due to higher costs of sugar and other raw materials and of packaging. The increases will be effective on various dates between July 16 and August 13. They will apply to marmalades for sale retail and to all preserves sold to caterers.

Preserves, fruit fillings, desserts, jelly crystals, custards, biscuits and similar products manufactured by Lyons Catering Supplies Ltd.: increases averaging 5.4 per cent over the range of products, which are supplied mainly to caterers. They are due to higher costs of labour and raw materials, particularly sugar, dried milk and fruit. The increases come into effect over the two-three weeks beginning July 9.

Chocolate and sugar confectionery manufactured by The Nestle Co. Ltd. (Confectionery Division): increases averaging 7.82 per cent over the range of products. They are due to higher costs of labour and raw materials, particularly sugar and imported chocolate ingredients, and in some cases will take the form of weight reductions. They will be effective from July 16.

Soups manufactured by the Crosse and Blackwell Division of The Nestle Co. Ltd.: increases averaging 9.4 per cent over the range of dehydrated and canned soups. They have been approved under the provisions of the Price Code relating to loss-making activities, and come into effect immediately.

Dehydrated and ready-to-serve soups, meat sauces and seasonings manufactured by The Nestle Co. Ltd. (Grocery Division) for supply to caterers and vending machine operators: increases averaging between 5 and 8 per cent over the range of products. They are due to higher costs of labour, packaging and raw materials, particularly meat extracts, flour and tomato powder. They come into effect immediately.

British Gas Corporation

The Commission have decided that an application for a price increase averaging 4.96 per cent on gas, customer service work and appliance retailing submitted by the British Gas Corporation on allowable cost grounds, cannot be allowed within the relevant terms of the Price Code. They have informed the Corporation to this effect.

Appointment to the Price Commission

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Mr. Joseph Godber, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, have appointed Mr. Francis G. Bernard as an additional full-time deputy chairman of the Price Commission with effect from July 9. Mr. Bernard, 65, was until 1971, financial director of IPC Business Press Ltd. and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

DEALERS IN SECURITIES

THE following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

Licensed dealers

Additions

Sefton House Securities Ltd., 37 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PE.

Chesterfield Street Trust Ltd., 5/6 Queen Street, Mayfair, London W1X 8JT.

Moorgate Mercantile Holdings Ltd., Moorgate House, 312 High Road, Tottenham, London N15 4BX.

Change of name:

Beaver Cowell and Partners Ltd. to City and Western Ltd., 14 Cavendish Square, London W1M 9DA.

Change of address:

Overseas Financial Trust (Securities) Ltd., 1 Hyde Park Place, Marble Arch, London W1.

Chesham Amalgamation and Investments Ltd., 36 Chesham Place, London SW1X 8HE.

First Maryland Ltd., 38 Trinity Square, London EC3P 3BL.

Exempted dealers

Additions:

First City National Bank of Houston, Scottish Union House, 25 Bucklersbury, London EC4N 8DR.

Western Bank Ltd., Number One, Kingsway, London WC2B 6XF.

Merrill Lynch—Brown Shipley Bank Ltd., Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, London EC2.

Change of name:

Chase Manhattan Bank Trust Corporation Ltd., to Chase Manhattan Ltd.

Change of address:

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, PO Box 562, 7 Princes Street, London EC2R 8AQ.

AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

THE following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1973 Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Additions

Group and/or name and address of management company	Name of scheme	Name and address of trustee
Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Limited 1 Paternoster Row St. Paul's, London EC4P 4HP	Charterhouse Fund of Investment Trusts	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited, 27/32 Poultry, London EC2
Abbey Unit Trust Managers Limited 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London EC4	Abbey Capital Trust	Royal Exchange Assurance Royal Exchange London EC3
Changes		
DELETE Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Limited 6 Charles II Street, St. James's Square London SW1Y 4AD	Canlife Unit Trust	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry London EC2
AND REPLACE BY Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Limited 6 Charles II Street St. James's Square London SW1Y 4AD	Canlife General Unit Trust	Midland Bank Trust Company Limited 27/32 Poultry London EC2
DELETE Family Fund Managers Limited New Court St. Swithins Lane London EC4	The Family Fund	Lloyds Bank Limited 71 Lombard Street London EC3P 3BS
AND REPLACE BY Family Fund Managers Limited 1 Bartholomew Lane London EC2N 2AB	The Family Fund	Lloyds Bank Limited 71 Lombard Street London EC3P 3BS

REVOCATIONS

By agreement with the Managers and the Trustee the Order of authorisation for the following scheme which has not yet been launched has been revoked.

Bishopsgate Progressive Unit Trust Management Company Limited 9 Bishopsgate, London EC2	Bishopsgate General Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Limited 30-32 Ludgate Hill London EC4

AMALGAMATIONS

Vavasseur Leisure Fund and Trustees and Professional Capital Fund amalgamated with Vavasseur Capital Expansion Trust with effect from September 2, 1972.

Trustees and Professional Income Fund amalgamated with Vavasseur Orthodox Unit Trust with effect from December 2, 1972.

Crescent Income Fund amalgamated with Crescent High Distribution Fund with effect from November 2, 1972.

TERMINATIONS

Crescent Income Fund terminated on February 16, 1973.

Annual report on insurance business

THE Annual Report for 1972, as required by Section 98 of the Companies Act 1967, was published on July 5, 1973, under the title 'Insurance Business' Annual Report 1972.

This report gives a brief account of the exercise by the Department of Trade and Industry of its various functions under the Insurance Companies Acts 1958-67 and included a list of companies showing the classes of insurance business which each was authorised at December 31, 1972, to carry on in Great Britain.

Copies of the Report can be obtained from: HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1 (retail counter service only); HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1, and branches (retail counter service or mail order) and from other booksellers. The price is 29p (by post 31½p).

Regulations to simplify company accounts procedure

REGULATIONS intended to make a minor accounting exemption largely self-policing, so that application to the Department of Trade and Industry will no longer be required, were laid before Parliament on July 6.

The Companies (Accounts) Regulations, which are expected to come into operation on July 31, 1973, will save time and money for companies while preserving the interests of creditors and shareholders. At present the Companies Act 1948 (para. 15(4) of the eighth schedule) requires that, when a parent company does not include the affairs of subsidiaries in its group accounts, it must annex to its own balance sheet the reasons why this is not being done, give details of its subsidiaries' profits and losses, and add any auditors' qualifications about its subsidiaries' accounts. The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has power to exempt a parent company from the requirement to give these details of the financial affairs of subsidiaries.

Under the new regulations, a parent company which is itself wholly owned by a body corporate incorporated in Great Britain will be automatically exempt from giving the details of profits and losses, provided that its directors annex to the balance sheet a statement showing that the value of company's investments in its subsidiaries is no less than the figure shown in the company's balance sheet. This provision—the primary purpose of which is to protect the interests of creditors of the company—is the principal condition currently applied by the Department in approving individual applications for exemption.

The automatic exemption will only apply where the company is wholly owned by a body corporate incorporated in Great Britain. In all other cases individual application for exemption will have to be made to the department as before.

The regulations are made under Section 454 of the Companies Act 1948 which permits the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to modify certain aspects of the Act, particularly the eighth schedule governing the content of a company's accounts.

In 1972 the Department issued 284 directions for exemption from the obligation to give details of subsidiaries' profits and losses—ie from the headings (b) and (c) of para. 15(4).

After the regulations enter into force individual application will still have to be made to the Department for exemption from the obligations to state the reasons why subsidiaries are not dealt with in group accounts and to reveal the existence of any auditors' qualifications on the accounts of subsidiaries—ie from headings (a) and (d) of para. 15(4).

In practice, exemption from headings (a) and (d) is hardly ever granted.

The Regulations—SI 1973, No. 1150—are available from HMSO price 3p.

New radar services for Heathrow Airport approaches

A MAJOR improvement in the radar service available to air traffic controllers has been introduced at the London Air Traffic Control Centre to give radar coverage from the western approaches to Heathrow Airport—London, to out over the Atlantic Ocean. Sited at Burrington, Devon, the radars give coverage over Cornwall and Devon for the first time from London and will be invaluable for the introduction into commercial service of Concorde and other supersonic aircraft.

For the first time the primary and secondary radar information is being transmitted from the radars to the control centre by Post Office telephone lines—duplicated in case of a breakdown in one. The resultant radar picture is processed and displayed with aircraft identity, height, and map of the airways. This will help the air traffic controllers considerably in the task of maintaining a safe and expeditious flow of air traffic.

The main contractor for the equipment was Plessey Radar Division, with Cossor Electronics supplying the secondary radar.

DTI's BH7 hovercraft to undergo North American trials

THE Department of Trade and Industry's BH7 hovercraft, which was designed and built by the British Hovercraft Corporation for Government research and development purposes, is to be used in a programme of co-operative exercises with the US Forces, US Coastguard and other US Government Agencies. For the last 18 months the BH7 has been successfully undergoing operational trials with the Royal Navy.

During its exercises in North America, the BH7 will be operated by a crew from the Interservices Hovercraft Unit, Ministry of Defence, Lee on Solent, under the Command of Commander P. B. Reynolds, RN. The trials will continue until the end of September, 1973.

July Small Craft Safety Month launched

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, launched the July Small Craft Safety Month in London on July 3.

Presenting a Departmental report on small boat safety, Mr. Heseltine said that during the Month the aim would be to foster a better understanding amongst the more occasional users of small boats of the need for good equipment in their boats and skill in handling them.

'In this effort to bring home to people the importance of taking sensible safety precautions we have the backing of all the organisations concerned with recreational activities on the water and the support of the yachting press.

'I am also very pleased to be able formally to announce the publication today of the book "Safety on Small Craft" which has been specially written for us with such distinction by Mr. Guy Cole. For a man so experienced in yachting he has a most happy turn of phrase. In writing this book, the latest of the Department's offerings on aspects of small craft safety, Mr. Cole has not only crammed it full of most valuable advice but has preserved a style which makes it altogether most readable.'

Scope and coverage of VAT

A REVISED edition of Notice No. 701 (VAT: Scope and Coverage), dated June 1973, is being issued by Customs and Excise to all VAT registered traders during this week. The new edition of Notice No. 701 includes the changes announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his 1973 Budget Statement and those made by Order before April 1, 1973. It also takes into account the provisions of the Value Added Tax (United Kingdom and Isle of Man) Order 1973 (Statutory Instrument 1973 No. 595). Since the first edition was issued in August 1972 there have been discussions with trade associations and commercial interests on a number of tax coverage questions; the new edition also incorporates the outcome of these discussions.

Where the contents of the second edition have been materially altered from the first, this is denoted by a vertical line on one side of the text.

The revised edition of Notice No. 701 supersedes Notice No. 701 dated August 1972, Notice No. 747 (VAT: Zero-rating of food) (March 1973) and pages 14 and 15 of VAT Notices: Amendment Leaflet No. 1 (March 1973). Detailed information about the application of zero-rating to young children's clothing and footwear will continue to be given in Notice No. 714 (VAT: Young Children's clothing and footwear), a revised version of which is shortly to be issued.

Additional copies of the revised Notice No. 701 may be obtained from any Customs and Excise VAT office.

New jobs for Haltwhistle

Two important industrial developments are taking place in the Haltwhistle area of Northumberland.

On the Plenmeller site the Cascelloid division of Bakelite Xylonite Ltd. are to have their premises almost doubled. The English Industrial Estates Corporation are at an advanced stage of planning a 50,000 sq. ft. extension, building of which is expected to start in September. Bakelite Xylonite Ltd. are supporting the Cascelloid division with further investment which will not only provide job security for the present work force but also holds out the prospect of substantial new employment when this latest extension is in production.

The other development concerns the Hypa-Blast Co. Ltd. who are shortly to occupy a 15,000 sq. ft. factory built by the Corporation at Haltwhistle. Hypa-Blast manufacture high pressure industrial washing machines and expect to employ 70 people—mainly men—including 18 transferred from their present premises.

New project at Llanelli will provide 100 jobs

AFTER a successful three year research and development project, into the use of fibre reinforcement of cement and concrete products, Thyssen (Great Britain) Ltd. have now purchased the Burry Box Works, Machynys, Llanelli, to carry out production and further development work. A variety of fibres are being used including synthetic, steel and a special alkali resistant glass fibre.

The Burry Box Works has an immediate working area of 17,000 sq. ft., with ample room for future expansion and is expected to provide employment for 100 people as the project develops. The company has applied to the Department of Trade and Industry for financial assistance under provisions of the Industry Act 1972.

The Raleigh 'Grand Sports' cycle produced for the United States market is one of the successful models which enables Raleigh Industries Ltd., Nottingham, to export 70 per cent of total production. Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs is seen (right), in the company's new showroom, talking to Mr. K. Collins, export sales director. Third from the right is Mr. S. M. Smith, assistant managing director.

Storage of liquefied petroleum gases at factories

A NEW booklet giving guidance on the safe storage of liquefied petroleum gases, such as propane, propylene and butane, has been published by HM Factory Inspectorate. ('The Storage of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Factories'. (Health and Safety at Work No. 30). HMSO, price 35p net.)

The booklet is an expanded and revised version of an earlier booklet on the same subject and should be of particular value to those who store the gases at factories and other places covered by the Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972.

Revised regulations for collection of NI contributions

SIR Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Social Services, has made new regulations for the recovery by an employer of an insured person's share of the National Insurance flat-rate contribution during a period when the issue of insurance cards or emergency cards is interrupted.

The regulations—the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Amendment Regulations 1973, SI 1973 No. 1106 (price 3p)—revoke and replace the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Amendment Provisional Regulations 1973 and amend the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries (Collection of Contributions) Regulations 1948.

In general, an employer is entitled to recover the employee's share of the contribution due for any week only from wages paid for that week, and only after he has himself paid the full contribution due by stamping the employee's insurance card. Under the amending regulations this latter condition can be waived when the issue of insurance cards or emergency cards to the public is interrupted.

New restrictions on hexachlorophane in medicines

AN Order imposing new restrictions on medical products containing hexachlorophane was laid before Parliament on July 4, by the UK Health and Agriculture Ministers.

Coming into operation on July 30, the Order (The Medicines (Hexachlorophane Prohibition) Order 1973. Statutory Instrument No. 1973/1120. HMSO, price 8p) prohibits the importation, sale or supply of medicinal products containing hexachlorophane—whether for human or animal use—except in certain circumstances. It implements in full recommendations of the Committee on Safety of Medicines and the Veterinary Products Committee.

Except for products containing levels of hexachlorophane which may only be made available on prescription, the Order contains a temporary provision which allows a period of grace of six months for the disposal of stocks held by retail outlets provided these were supplied before the date on which the Order came into operation.

Temporary provision, also for six months, allows stocks supplied before the date of the coming into operation of the Order to be sold or supplied without the various warnings as to use.

Marine Search and Rescue Helicopter Service at Manston

THE Department of Trade and Industry have announced that the contract with Bristow Helicopters Ltd. for a Marine Search and Rescue Helicopter Service at Manston, which expires at the end of September this year, will be extended for a further 12 months.

Bristow Helicopters started at Manston on June 1, 1971 and the helicopter is under the operational control of HM Coastguard. Since its inception the helicopter service has made 383 rescue sorties and saved the lives of 135 people and four dogs. In 1972 the unit won the Department's 'Rescue Shield' for the year's most meritorious rescue and was the busiest rescue unit in the country.

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
Senior Official Receiver: A. T. Cheek

COMPANIES WINDING-UP
Inveresk House, 346 Strand, London WC2R 0HJ (Tel: 01-836 7733)
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; D. A. Williams

BANKRUPTCY
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: R. B. Howard; J. Tye

Birmingham
Commercial Union House,
Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP
(Tel: 021-236 8831/7)
A. D. Gwyther; J. F. Hirst

Bournemouth
Burlington Arcade,
Bournemouth BH1 2JS
(Tel: 0202-28208/9)
A. H. Horler

Bradford
West Riding House,
Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ
(Tel: 0274-33651/2)
V. Duffy

Brighton
Windsor House (East Entrance),
30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ
(Tel: 0273-64301/2)
J. F. O'Reilly

Bristol
Avon House, Telephone Avenue,
Bristol BS1 4BN
(Tel: 0272-22852)
D. S. Clackett

Cambridge
49 Bateman Street,
Cambridge CB2 1LT
(Tel: 0223-53930 and 59646)
R. F. Savage

Canterbury
Lombard House,
12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury
(Tel: 0227-62070 and 65037)
A. R. Haigh

Cardiff
9th Floor, 24/26 Newport Road,
Cardiff CF2 1SH
(Tel: 0222-35075)
B. J. Longley

Chester
Dee Hills Park,
Chester CH3 5AR
(Tel: 0244-21471/2)
K. Matthewson

Croydon
Park House, 22 Park Street,
Croydon CR9 1TX
(Tel: 01-686 4961)
R. A. D. Copper

Exeter
Eastgate House, High Street,
Exeter EX4 3JU
(Tel: 0392-55445)
A. J. Seldon

Gloucester
Grosvenor House, Station Road,
Gloucester GL1 1ST
(Tel: 0452-21658/9)
H. W. Kirkwood

Hull
Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square,
Hull HU1 3XF
(Tel: 0482 23720 and 23729)
J. E. Friend

Ipswich
St. Clare House, Greyfriars,
Ipswich IP1 1LX
(Tel: 0473-56731)
T. A. Tuck

Leeds
Pearl Chambers, East Parade,
Leeds LS1 5BX
(Tel: 0532-28011/2)
W. A. Bishop

Leicester
Prospect House, 94 Regent Road,
Leicester LE1 7DE
(Tel: 0533-22251/3)
H. Roach

Liverpool
West Africa House, 25 Water Street,
Liverpool L2 0RQ
(Tel: 051-236 8397/8)
R. W. F. Pagan

Manchester
Townbury House, 11 Blackfriars Street,
Salford M3 5AB
(Tel: 061-832 2471)
K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy

Newcastle upon Tyne
3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings,
St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne
NE1 1RF (Tel: 0632-21104/5)
F. Durkin

Northampton
6 Cheyne Walk,
Northampton NN1 5QA
(Tel: 0604-37288/9)
R. F. Savage

Norwich
Davey House, Castle Meadow,
Norwich NOR O2D
(Tel: 0603-28983/4)
T. A. Tuck

Nottingham
1 Collin Street,
Nottingham NG1 7EP
(Tel: 0602-51596/8)
W. W. Jordan

Plymouth
63 New George Street,
Plymouth PL1 1RD
(Tel: 0752-68554)
A. J. Seldon

Reading
PO Box No. 40, Somerset House,
3 Blagrave Street, Reading RG1 1QE
(Tel: 0734-581931/5)
R. G. Goddard

Rochester
Gordon House, Star Hill,
Rochester
(Tel: 0634-42603 and 46906)
A. R. Haigh

St. Annes
Petros House, St, Andrews Road North,
Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD
(Tel: 039-15-21271)
M. Clark

Sheffield
8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor,
Sheffield S1 4QN
(Tel: 0742-26691/3)
T. Wilks

Southampton
21 London Road,
Southampton SO9 1NQ
(Tel: 0703-23348/9 and 23340)
A. H. Horler

Southend
2nd Floor, Colman House,
Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea
SS2 6EF (Tel: 0702-41316/7)
F. L. Sage

Stockton
4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees,
Teesside TS18 3BP
(Tel: 0642-65598/9)
F. Durkin

Stoke
London House, Hide Street,
Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN
(Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

Swansea
5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building,
166/167 Helens Road, Swansea SA1 5DL
(Tel: 0792-50652)
P. W. Nunn

Watford
40 Clarendon Road,
Watford WD1 1HJ
(Tel: 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

Revised proposals for certificates of competency in UK merchant ships

REVISED proposals for officer manning of British merchant ships which will require for the first time the carriage of certificated personnel by the smaller coasters and motor barges have now been issued to the representative organisations of the shipping industry and other interested bodies by the DTI.

The main differences between the revised proposals, and those circulated a year ago are:

(1) The proposals will be applicable to all UK registered seagoing passenger ships, other ships of 80 gross tons or over, and ships below that tonnage, but with propelling machinery exceeding 350 bhp (other than pleasure yachts). The earlier proposals referred only to cargo ships of over 50 ft.

(2) It is proposed to extend the limits of the new Coastal Area to include ports on the near coast of Europe between Ostend and St. Malo. This will enable coastal vessels to trade to the nearest ports of France and Belgium. The proposed Continental and European/Mediterranean areas will remain, and in addition there will be an Unlimited Area which extends beyond those.

(3) Special arrangements will be made to ensure that experienced deck officers and engineer officers at present serving in an uncertificated capacity in positions which under present requirements do not need certificated officers will be dealt with on an equitable basis. They will be entitled to apply for a Limited Certificate of Competency and provided they meet reasonable conditions to be agreed with the representative organisations, such a Certificate will be issued enabling them to continue in their present posts.

(4) Certain officers serving in ships carrying highly dangerous cargoes in bulk and who are responsible for handling such cargoes, must attend a special course of training in that subject, and have practical experience in ships carrying such cargoes.

Full particulars of the deck and engineering certificates are available from Marine Division, Branch 4B, DTI, Sunley House, WC1V 6LP.

Notes

These proposals follow the comprehensive review which the DTI is holding into current requirements for the safe manning of UK merchant ships. The aim is to produce in full consultation with both sides of the shipping industry a realistic framework on which to base regulations to be made under the Merchant Shipping Act 1970.

In preparing the latest proposals the Department has taken into account the many representations and suggestions received on the proposals issued last year which at that time were limited to the deck department of cargo ships.

Consent to new gas turbine generating stations

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has authorised consent to be given to the Central Electricity Generating Board to enlarge the site of the generating station at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and to extend the station by the addition of a new 150 MW gas turbine station.

Mr. Walker, has also authorised consent to be given to the Central Electricity Generating Board to extend the generating station at Nechells, Birmingham, by the addition of a new 300 MW gas turbine station on the same site.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject matter
June 11, 1973		
1,048,515	International Standard Electric Corporation	Circuit arrangement for switching over the operating modes of a home recorder
1,069,618	International Standard Electric Corporation	Circuit arrangement for effecting contrast control in transistorised television receivers.
1,148,098	Societe Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine	High pressure measuring cell
1,182,736	Termomeccanica Italiana Societa per Azioni	Compressors
1,209,015	Poclain	Earth working machines
1,211,862	Orchard Equipment Limited	Mowers
1,212,188	Orchard Equipment Limited	Mowers
June 12, 1973		
1,249,556	International Standard Electric Corporation	Phase comparator and pulse synchronisation system using the same
1,281,955	Onkyo K.K. (formerly known as Osaka Onkyo K.K.)	An amplifier unit casing
1,160,221	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Photothermographic materials and processes
1,209,142	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Thermorecording and reproduction of graphic information
1,242,442	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Method and apparatus for processing photographic copying material
1,277,644	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Optical and accoustical information recording material
1,289,095	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa N.V.)	Holographic recording method
June 14, 1973		
1,047,585	A/S Danavox	Hearing aids
1,111,887	Danavox International A/S	Hearing aid circuit module
1,119,445	Danavox International A/S	Hearing aid
1,119,446	Danavox International A/S	Hearing aid ear inserts for placing in the auditory canal
1,119,447	Danavox International A/S	Hearing aid
1,148,920	Firth Cleveland Limited	Convector heaters
1,242,973	Melen-Lhuillier SA	Method and apparatus for compacting granulated fibrous, or floury materials
June 25, 1973		
1,045,609	Agfa Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic materials
1,153,765	AGFA Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Merocyanine dye-sensitised photographic materials comprising silver halide emulsion layers containing azo-dyes
1,207,006	AGFA Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Supersensitised photographic silver halide emulsions
1,231,884	AGFA Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Antihalation and filter dyes for photographic materials
1,161,867	VEB Gerate und Regler-Werke Telton	Differential pressure measurement apparatus
1,166,153	Standard Telephones and Cables Limited	Signal transmission system
1,248,990	Nippon Hoso Kyokai	Isolator
1,284,711	Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Limited	Light modulation techniques
1,303,742	Glaverbel	Metallising of glass and other materials
June 27, 1973		
1,167,642	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	Sealing devices
1,177,253	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	A method for assembling universal joints
1,204,156	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	Rolling bearings
1,206,799	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	Thrust rolling bearings
1,211,578	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	Journal rolling bearing assemblies
1,215,371	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	Cages for needle or roller journal bearings
1,216,104	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	A double-comb cage and needles for a radial needle bearing
1,217,086	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	Lubrication in needle bearings
1,221,132	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	Stub-axle assemblies
1,230,200	Alfred Pitner and Nadella (formerly known as Nadella SA)	Sealing device

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

EEC talks on regional policy

'WHOLLY satisfactory' agreement on regional aid was reached by the Council of the European Communities, said Mr. John Davies, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in Parliament on July 2. In a statement on various matters considered recently by the Council, Mr. Davies said:

'Under the terms of Article 154 of the Treaty of Accession, the Commission was required to supplement by July 1 its communication of June 23, 1971, dealing with central and peripheral areas, in a manner which took account of the enlargement of the Community and placed all the member States in the same position over the arrangements for co-ordination of regional aids in the Community.

'At its meeting on June 27 the Commission reached an agreement for this purpose. The effect is that the central areas of the United Kingdom have been defined as our non-assisted areas and our intermediate areas. The precise classification of the remaining areas of the United Kingdom has been held in abeyance pending a major Community-wide review to be carried out by the Commission. Its aim is to determine by December 31, 1974 a more complete and detailed system than that communicated in 1971. This would take account of the variety of different regional problems of the enlarged Community.

'Such an intention is wholly welcome to us as contributing in a more sophisticated way to the restraint of excessive bidding and counter-bidding between Member States and even regions for mobile investment projects. As is known, Her Majesty's Government's view in this matter is shared by both the TUC and the CBI.

'Meanwhile, those areas of the United Kingdom not classified as central will continue to be treated as at present. We shall wish, of course, to keep the Commission informed of the aid we give in respect of major projects. For our central areas, the standard aid will be well within the 20 per cent, authorised.

'The Commission has also told us that the present arrangements already allow of higher levels of support being acceptable if cases of special difficulty arise, and in particular it has given us assurance as to measures we might consider necessary to relieve the consequences of major steel redundancies in the intermediate areas.

'The outcome of these discussions is wholly satisfactory.'

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies may be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as exports are concerned, is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, Decisions and Directives which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

General. Directive No. 73/150/EEC amending Annexe to Directive No. 64/432 EEC of June 26, 1964 on intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine. (*Official Journal* No. L172, June 28, 1973)

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) No. 1661/73 laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No. 228/73 laying down general rules for the system of compensatory amounts for fruit and vegetables. (*Official Journal* No. L166, June 23, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1662/73 derogating, for the beginning of the 1973/74 marketing year, from the quality standards applicable to certain varieties of dessert apples and pears. (*Official Journal* No. L166, June 23, 1973)

Pigmeat. Regulation (EEC) No. 1652/73 amending Regulation No. 121/67/EEC as regards the price recorded for pig carcases in the Community. (*Official Journal* No. L166, June 23, 1973)

Rice. Regulation (EEC) No. 1718/73 determining for the 1973/74 year the rice marketing centres other than Arles and Vercelli. (*Official Journal* No. L175, June 29, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1721/73 amending Regulation No. 470/67/EEC as regards the varieties of paddy rice to be taken over by intervention agencies. (*Official Journal* No. L175, June 29, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) No. 1665/73 temporarily suspending the advance-fixing of export refunds for skimmed-milk powder. (*Official Journal* No. L166, June 23, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1702/73 modifying the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No. 2637/70 concerning the length of validity of export certificates for milk and milk products. (*Official Journal* No. L173, June 28, 1973)

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) No. 1688/73 fixing the reference prices for hybrid maize for sowing for the 1973/74 marketing year. (*Official Journal* No. L170, June 27, 1973)

Seeds. Regulation (EEC) No. 1719/73 providing for a supplementary period for the payment of aid to seed growers for the 1972 harvesting year. (*Official Journal* No. L175, June 29, 1973)

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) No. 1637/73 fixing for the 1973/74 marketing year the derived intervention prices, the intervention prices for raw beet sugar, the minimum prices for beet, the threshold prices, the guaranteed quantity, the maximum amount of the production levy and the special maximum quota (*Official Journal* No. L165, June 22, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1638/73 completing Regulation (EEC) No. 241/73 on compensatory amounts in the sugar sector following the enlargement of the Community. (*Official Journal* No. L165, June 22, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1639/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 239/73 on the marketing price for sugar imported into the United Kingdom under the terms of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. (*Official Journal* No. L165, June 22, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1640/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2049/69 laying down general rules on the denaturing of sugar for animal feed. (*Official Journal* No. L165, June 22, 1973)

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) No. 1678/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 1204/72 laying down detailed rules for the application of the subsidy system for oil seeds. (*Official Journal* No. L172, June 28, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1704/73 fixing the main intervention centres for oilseeds for the 1973/74 marketing year and the derived intervention prices applicable in these centres. (*Official Journal* No. L175, June 29, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1705/73 fixing for the 1973/74 marketing year the monthly increase in the target and intervention prices for oilseeds. (*Official Journal* No. L175, June 29, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 1707/73 providing for special measures in respect of colza and rape seed for sowing, and adapting in respect of these products the nomenclature given in Regulations No. 136/66/EEC, (EEC) No. 2358/71 and (EEC) No. 950/68. (*Official Journal* No. L175, June 29, 1973)

Live plants and products of the flower-growing industry. Decision 73/153/EEC authorising the Member States to allow the marketing of reproductive material of certain forest species subjected to reduced requirements. (*Official Journal* No. L172, June 28, 1973)

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry*, February 15, 1973, contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the

(continued on page 85)

NEW EC LEGISLATION

continued

period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The texts of the following Regulations and notices reimposing the Common Customs Tariff Duties on certain of these products have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

CCT no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No.
NOTICES				
31.05	Other fertilisers; goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg: A. Other fertilisers: I. containing the three fertilising substances: nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium II. containing the two fertilising substances: nitrogen and phosphorus III. containing the two fertilising substances: nitrogen and potassium b. other IV. other B. Goods of the present Chapter in tablets, lozenges and similar prepared forms or in packings of a gross weight not exceeding 10 kg	Dominican Republic	June 20, 1973	2761/72
94.03	Other furniture and parts thereof	Yugoslavia	June 20, 1973	2761/72
58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not): A. Of wool or of fine animal hair having per metre: more than 350 knots but not more than 500 knots	Iran	June 20, 1973	2765/72
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic nor rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: ex II. Other than of cotton B. Other, other than of cotton	South Korea	June 20, 1973	2765/72
	(*Official Journal* No. C43, June 18, 1973)			
Regulation (EEC) No. 1723/73				
70.14	Illuminating glassware, signalling glassware and optical elements of glass, not optically worked nor of optical glass: B. Other	Yugoslavia	July 2, 1973	2762/72
Regulation (EEC) No. 1724/73				
97.04	Equipment for parlour, table and funfair for adults or children (including billiard tables and pintables and table-tennis requisites)	Hong Kong	July 2, 1973	2762/72
	(*Official Journal* No. L175, June 29, 1973)			

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: *The Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L166, dated June 23, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 1653/73 temporarily suspending the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff on a number of agricultural products. Details of the goods concerned, the reduced rate of duty and the periods during which these will be applied are set out below.

TABLE I

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty to be applied for the period June 16, 1973 to February 14, 1974
ex 03.01 B 1 m 2	Mackerel, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless, or in pieces, intended for the processing industry (a)	5%

(a) This suspension shall be subject to such conditions as may be determined by the competent authorities.

TABLE II

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty to be applied for the period July 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973
ex 08.02 A II a and b	Bitter or Seville oranges	8%
09.10 C I	Saffron, neither crushed nor ground	10%
ex 16.04 C	Fillets of herrings, raw simply coated in batter or bread-crumbs, frozen	15%
ex 16.04 G	Fillets of other fish, raw, simply coated in batter or bread-crumbs, frozen	15%

TABLE III

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty to be applied for the period July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974
03.01 A I b	Salmon, fresh, chilled or frozen	total suspension
ex 03.01 B I e	Piked dog-fish (Squalus acanthias), fresh, chilled or frozen	total suspension
ex 03.01 B I g	Black halibut (Hippoglossus reinhardtius), fresh, chilled or frozen	total suspension
ex 03.01 B I q	Sardinops sagax sardinops ocellata (pilchards), fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for the canning industry (a)	8%
ex 03.01 B I q	Sturgeons, fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for the processing industry (a)	8%
ex 03.02 A I c	Anchovies (Engraulis sp. p.), salted or in brine, in barrels or other containers of a net capacity of 10 kg or more	total suspension
03.02 A I e	Salmon, salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces	total suspension
ex 03.02 A I f	Sprats, salted or in brine	total suspension
ex 03.02 A I f	Coalfish (gadus virens), salted or in brine, in immediate packings of a net capacity of: a 47 kg to 57 kg inclusive and containing at most 50 fish halves b more than 57 kg and containing at most 60 fish halves	7%
ex 03.03 B I b	Oysters weighing no more than 12 g each	total suspension
ex 03.03 B I b	Oysters of the 'crassostrea gigas' variety weighing more than 100 g each	total suspension
ex 07.01 Q II	Chanterelles	4%
ex 08.01 A	Dates, in immediate packings of a net capacity not exceeding 35 kg, for repacking, under customs or equivalent administrative control, for retail sale (a)	total suspension
08.08 C	Bilberries	4%
ex 08.09	Rose-hips, fresh	total suspension
ex 09.04 B I	Paprika, ground, for use in animal feeding-stuffs (a)	total suspension
ex 16.05 A	Crabs of the 'King', 'Hanasaki', 'Kegani' and 'Queen' varieties, simply boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, in packings of a net capacity of 2 kg or more, intended for the canning industry (a)	total suspension
ex 16.05 B	Shrimps and prawns other than those of the Crangon variety, boiled in water and shelled, whether or not frozen, intended for the industrial manufacture of products falling within heading No. 16.05 (a)	10%
23.07 A	Fish or marine mammal solubles	2%

(a) This suspension shall be subject to such conditions as may be determined by the competent authorities.

TABLE IV

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty to be applied for the period September 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974
ex 03.01 B I d	Sardines (Clupea pilchardus Walbaum), fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, of a length of 20 cm or more	total suspension

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L175, June 29, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 1722/73 amending Regulation (EEC) 518/72 of March 8, 1972 and Regulation (EEC) 582/69 of March 26, 1969 on certificates of origin and applications for such certificates.

Further information: HM Customs and Excise, General Inquiry Office, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE **(tel: 01-626 1515 ext. 1515).**

RIGHTS OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO SUPPLY SERVICES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No. L172, June 28, 1973 contains the text of Directive 73/148/EEC on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for nationals of Member States with regard to establishment and the provision of services.

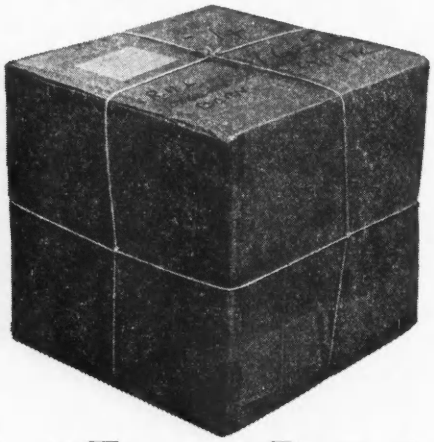
Further information: Home Office, Immigration and Nationality Department, Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY **(tel. 01-686 0688).**

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY: TRANSPORT CHARGES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L172, June 28, 1973, contains the text of Decision 73/152/ECSC obliging undertakings of the steel industry to publish schedules of transport charges for routes involving intra-Community sea links.

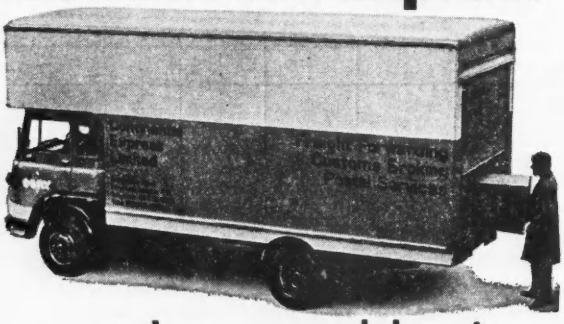
Further information: Department of Trade and Industry, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ **(tel: 01-222 7000 ext. 2037).**

(continued on next page)

Over 22lbs?
Less than 44lbs?



Post Export Parcels
to Europe
Continental Express



and you could cut
your normal forwarding
bills by more than 50%.

Continental Express doubles
standard postal limits to Europe.

call
Continental Express

London 01-555 0321. Manchester 061-872 5721/2.
Newcastle 0632 20843/23900. Liverpool 051-236 0556/7/8/9.
West Midlands 038 482 (Lye) 4331.

AN ocean COMPANY

Head Office: Bridgewater Road, London E15.

EC LEGISLATION
continued

TARIFF QUOTAS: *Trade and Industry*, February 8, 1973 contained a notice about Regulation (EEC) No. 2737/72 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of a Community tariff quota for 7,000 tonnes of unwrought magnesium (CCT No. 77.01A) at a nil rate of duty for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973. The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L166, June 23, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 1654/73 increasing by 6,000 metric tons to 12,580 metric tons the Community tariff quota set up by Regulation (EEC) 2737/72 for unwrought magnesium containing by weight less than 99.8 per cent of pure magnesium (CCT 77.01A). This additional 6,000 metric tons will be added to the original reserve of 880 metric tons bringing the current reserve to 6,880 metric tons.

Tariff quotas for certain wines from Portugal, *Trade and Industry* dated July 5, 1973 (page 25) contained a notice about an Order which came into operation on July 1, 1973 providing for the implementation and administration of the United Kingdom's shares of the EEC tariff quotas for certain wines originating in Portugal for the period July 1 to December 31, 1973.

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L170 dated June 27, 1973 contains the texts of the following Regulations setting up these quotas.

Regulation (EEC) No. 1679/73 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for port wines falling within subheading ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Portugal.

Regulation (EEC) No. 1680/73 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for Madeira wines falling within subheading ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Portugal.

Regulation (EEC) No. 1681/73 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for Setubal muscatel wines, falling within subheading ex 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Portugal.

Further information: Customs Notice 771 gives information about the administration of Tariff Quotas and inquiries should be directed to any office of HM Customs and Excise. Copies of the Order will be available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1, or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1.

'Britain and the EEC' and 'Preparing for Europe'

Two series of articles of importance to all businessmen, first published in *Trade and Industry* and available in booklet form.

'Britain and the EEC', revised in September 1972, includes an explanation of the transitional arrangements for industrial tariffs, an outline of the EEC rules of competition and articles about the secondary legislation of the EEC and the free trade agreements between the enlarged Community and certain EFTA countries.

'Britain and the EEC' is a continuing series and the following articles have appeared since the booklet was published:

Company law provisions of the European Communities Act.
Europe for small firms: The first impact.
Anti-dumping and the EEC.
Fair competition in the European Community: notification of restrictive agreements.

The articles in 'Preparing for Europe' show how British firms in a cross-section of industries have been gearing themselves to take full advantage of the opportunities provided by the enlarged Community. These firms are situated all over Britain, have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and road sweepers.

Copies of 'Britain and the EEC', 'Preparing for Europe' and individual articles can be obtained free of charge from: EEC Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877 ext. 3591 for publications; extensions 2377, 2479, 2480 and 3579 for questions on EEC matters.

Addresses of ECGD local offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters and insurance against political risks for new investments overseas. Although credit insurance is its main service to exporters the Department offers them a number of others. Firstly the Bank Guarantee scheme is available to exporters who have held an ECGD comprehensive type policy for 12 months. This scheme enables exporters to obtain export finance from their bank at a special low rate. Major projects carried out by British firms in overseas countries can be financed by the buyer credit technique which gives the exporter the bulk of his payment on shipment of the goods. Similar to this is the line of credit facility which extends the buyer credit principle to include contracts often with an individual value as low as £10,000. ECGD now insures 38 per cent of all UK exports. For full details of all ECGD services contact Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2 2EL, telephone 01-606 6699 extension 258, telex 883601, or get in touch with your local branch office listed below.

London (City)
London postal districts E, and EC2 and 3, South Essex.
J. V. Baker, Marlon House, 71-74 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HS. Tel. 01-488 3491. Telex 886888.

London (South)
London postal districts of EC4, SE1-27 and SW1-20. Counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, East Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.
G. J. A. Link, First Floor, Lancaster House, 70 Newington Causeway, SE1 6EG. Tel. 01-407 5011. Telex 888575.

London (North)
London postal districts of N, EC1, WC1 and 2, South Herts and Middlesex, South Bucks.
C. W. Gentry, 1-4 Old North Street, Red Lion Square, WC1R 4TE. Tel. 01-405 8991. Telex 263615.

London (West End)
London postal district NW and W. Middlesex (part GLC area only).
D. G. Hake, Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB. Tel. 01-437 2292. Telex 24105.

Belfast
The six counties of Northern Ireland.
R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE. Tel. Belfast 31743/4. Telex 74577.

Birmingham
Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Stafford and parts of the counties of Derby and Nottingham.
R. J. Thomas (Acting), Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham B15 3DL. Tel. 021-454 4375. Telex 33132.

Bristol
Counties of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Oxfordshire, West Berkshire, West Hampshire, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.
K. I. Humphrey Washington House, Great George St., Bristol BS1 5QL. Tel. Bristol 22102. Telex 44248.

Cambridge
Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Northants, Norfolk, Suffolk, North Bucks, North Essex, North Herts and South Lincs, including City of Lincoln.
H. Watson, Prudential Buildings, 59 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge CB2 3HA. Tel. Cambridge 67736, Telex 81624.

Glasgow
Scotland and the Outer Isles.
F. R. Burge, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL. Tel. 041-332 8707. Telex 77130.

Leeds
The counties of York, Durham, Northumberland and part of Lincoln.
W. Ford, Liverpool Victoria House, 8 Otley Road, Leeds LS6 2AN. Tel. Leeds 782121. Telex 55125.

Liverpool
The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint: parts of Lancashire and Cheshire and the Isle of Man.
Number One, Old Hall Street, Liverpool L3 9HJ. Tel. 051-236 5756. Telex 62537.

Manchester
Parts of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and all of Cumberland and Westmorland.
R. H. K. Hughes, Cheshire House, 18-20 Booth Street, Manchester M2 4AJ. Tel. 061-236 8861. Telex 667756.

Nottingham
Counties of Leicester and Rutland, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.
T. W. Hawes, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham NG1 2LE. Tel. Nottingham 46585. Telex 37566.

New York
In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada:
J. A. Dorrian DFM, c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022, USA. Tel. 212-593-2258. Telex 420543.

PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

THURSDAY, JUNE 28

Oil imports from Eastern Europe

Mr. Walker, in reply to a Member who asked if he would consider abolishing the United Kingdom's embargo on oil imports from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Asian Communist countries, said: 'I have been reviewing the embargo. In the light of changed circumstances since 1959, whenit was imposed, I have decided to remove it with immediate effect. This will permit the unrestricted import of crude oil and products from the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, China, North Korea, North Vietnam and Mongolia.'

Steel

Mr. Boardman was asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with the working of his steel policy. He answered: 'Yes. I am sure that the British Steel Corporation's development strategy which the Government has approved and described in the White Paper Cmnd. No. 5226 will raise the efficiency and competitiveness of Britain's steel industry, enable it to meet the ever more exacting standards required by its customers, and hence provide greater security of employment for its workforce as a whole.'

In reply to a question on the number of steel plants in the United Kingdom and the Community equipped to operate continuous casting, Mr. Emery said: 'Six in the United Kingdom—the BSC plants at Barrow, Shelton, Scunthorpe, Lackenby and Panteg, and the Sheerness Steel Company's plant at Sheerness. In the rest of the Community there were about 65 steelworks with continuous casting in 1972, including 45 in Italy, 18 in the Federal Republic of Germany, one in France and one in Belgium.'

Nuclear power

A comparison was asked for of the nuclear power performance of the countries in the Common Market and their nuclear power programmes. Mr. Boardman said that information on the nuclear performance of the other members of the EEC was contained in a document called 'Statistiques de l'energie electrique'.

The most recent figures available to him for the first quarter of 1973 were:

First Quarter 1973

	Installed Capacity MW	Electricity Generated TWh	Load Factor %
Germany	2,238	3.26	67
France	2,855	4.65	75
Italy	635	0.87	63
Netherlands	58	0.11	90
UK	6,166	8.84	66

Collision between 'Royston Grange' and 'Tien Chee'

A number of questions were asked about the collision between the Liberian vessel, *Tien Chee*, and the *Royston Grange*. Asked whether the Argentine authorities would co-operate in allowing the pilot to attend and be examined, Mr. Heseltine said: 'As I said in my Reply on May 16, I am awaiting the outcome of the Argentinian Administrative Tribunal before reaching a decision whether to order a formal investigation. We are meanwhile approaching the Argentinian authorities to confirm that, in the event of a decision to hold a British investigation, they would be prepared to make the pilot available to give evidence.'

Asked what action the DTI had taken after considering the preliminary report into the loss of the vessel *Burtonia*, Mr. Heseltine said he was arranging for the shipping industry to be reminded of the recommendations of the Code of Safe Practice for Bulk Cargoes published by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation. He had also asked that the arrangements for the co-ordination and direction of search and rescue operations be examined afresh in the light of this report.

In answer to a question on co-operation received from the Argentine Authorities over allowing their inspector to participate in their Inquiry, Mr. Heseltine said: 'Although immediately following the casualty our inspectors were not allowed access to the *Tien Chee* nor to take sworn statements from witnesses pending the holding of the judicial inquiry, they were subsequently shown a record of the proceedings and given a report of the inquiry. They were also invited to attend the final stages of the Administrative Tribunal.'

The minimum requirements for manning, and certificates of competency for both deck and engine departments on a British tanker of 12,600 gross tons, Mr. Heseltine said in reply to another question, were: master, a mate and two engineers all of whom must be duly certificated. 'If more than one mate is carried, at least the first mate and second mate must be certificated,' he said. 'The recommended minimum scale for deck manning is a boatswain and nine able seamen, but the number of seamen may be reduced to seven if the ship is fitted with an automatic pilot, steel hatches and an alarm system for summoning the watch below. There is no corresponding scale for engine-room manning.'

The certificates of competency held by the officers and crew of *Royston Grange* were as follows:

Master—Master (Foreign-Going) Certificate
First Mate—Master (Foreign-Going) Certificate
Second Mate—1st Mate (Foreign-Going) Certificate
Extra Second Mate—1st Mate (Foreign-Going) Certificate
Chief Engineer—1st Class Engineer Certificate
Second Engineer—2nd Class Engineer Certificate
First Radio Officer—1st Class Certificate in Radiotelegraphy
Second Radio Officer—2nd Class Certificate in Radiotelegraphy
Chief Cook—Cook's Certificate
Boatswain and 10 of the Ratings—Able Seaman Certificate
Another Rating—Efficient Deckhand Certificate

Mr. Heseltine was then asked what steps HMG were taking to protest to the Argentine Authorities at their non-compliance with the IMCO recommendation regarding rights of interested parties to attend the Inquiry held in Argentina into the collision. Mr. Heseltine answered: 'We drew the attention of the Argentinian authorities to the relevant IMCO Resolution. Subsequently we were shown copies of the records of the judicial proceedings and given a copy of the verdict and a DTI inspector was invited to attend the final stages of the Administrative Tribunal.'

Mr. Heseltine also said: 'We are consulting the Argentinian authorities to see whether they are intending to take any action to improve the safety of navigation in the Punta Indio Channel in the light of the inquiries into the *Royston Grange/Tien Chee* collision.'

Questioned about an allegation that the radio transmitter on the *Royston Grange* was not functioning properly, Mr. Heseltine said: 'I assume that the Hon. Member is referring to the VHF equipment mentioned in paragraph 17 of the Report. My advice is that in the circumstances referred to successful VHF contact could not normally be expected to be made. In addition, independent evidence was given to the Argentinian administrative tribunal to the effect that about three hours before the time of the casualty the VHF equipment of the *Royston Grange* was functioning normally.'

Ministers at the Department of Trade and Industry

Secretary of State for Trade and Industry: Mr. Peter Walker

Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs: Sir Geoffrey Howe
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade: Lord Limerick

Minister for Industrial Development: Mr. Christopher Chataway
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development: Mr. Anthony Grant

Minister for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Michael Heseltine
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping: Mr. Cranley Onslow

Minister for Industry: Mr. Tom Boardman
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs: Mr. Peter Emery

Minister without Portfolio: Lord Drumalbyn

IDC controls

Referring to growing disparity in job-creation between Scotland and most other planning regions, a Member asked if the Secretary of State would now introduce more stringent Industrial Development Certificate controls in the South East and the Midlands. Mr. Grant answered: 'No, but the IDC control is kept constantly under review. With the upturn in the economy and the incentive of Regional Selective Assistance there should be an increase in the number of mobile projects which can be steered to Scotland. Offers of Regional Selective Assistance so far made in Scotland involve 5,000 additional jobs. Unemployment in Scotland has dropped by 1.6 percentage points over the past year which is more than in any other planning region.'

FRIDAY, JUNE 29

GKN bid for Miles Druce

Referring to the fact that the Guest Keen and Nettlefolds bid for the steel stockholder, Miles Druce, was being considered by the ECSC, a Member asked whether a Department of Trade and Industry Inquiry would be dispensed with. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied: 'The proposed bid covers other goods besides Treaty of Paris products within the jurisdiction of the European Commission. It falls within the scope of the mergers provisions in the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965 and is being considered by my Department in the normal way. My Department is also keeping in touch with the European Commission in the matter.'

De-nationalised trading concerns

Mr. Boardman was asked to give a comprehensive list of all those trading concerns which had been hived off or de-nationalised since June 1970. He gave the following information relating to trading concerns falling within the DTI's area of responsibility: 'The British Steel Corporation has disposed of certain forging and stainless steel activities as part of a rationalisation agreement with Firth Brown Ltd. The Corporation has also disposed of its interests in wire making, tool-steel making and building brick works and has announced subject to contract the transfer of its bright bar interests to a company in which it will have a minority shareholding. The Corporation's former Constructional Engineering and Chemicals Divisions have been converted into wholly owned subsidiary companies.

'The National Coal Board has disposed of interests in concrete products manufacture and computerised hotel reservations. The Board has also with effect from April 1, 1973, transferred the following non-mining activities to wholly owned subsidiary companies:

Coal concentration depots
Coal handling depots
Packaged fuel plants
Retail services
Brickworks
Tredomen Engineering Works
Non-operational land
Coal Products Division.

British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. and The Radiochemical Centre Ltd. were set up in April 1971 as trading concerns wholly owned by the Atomic Energy Authority.

Steel prices

A question was asked on the total percentage increase of steel prices (average) since the beginning of the freeze; and how many price increases were contemplated during Phase 2 or shortly thereafter. Mr. Boardman said: 'The DTI price index for home-produced steel was 8 per cent higher in May 1973 (the latest month for which figures are available) than in November 1972, reflecting the full effect of the price increases from April 30 for Treaty of Paris products and part of the effect of other price changes during May. Further changes in steel prices are a matter for the producers, subject where it applies to the Counter-Inflation (Price and Pay Code) Order 1973; but in announcing the end-April increase the British Steel Corporation, as my Hon. Friend will know, said that a further but smaller increase would be needed after the end of Stage II.'

BSC iron ore terminal

Mr. Emery was asked when the BSC iron ore terminal at Hunterston was likely to be operational; and what was its capacity. 'Discussions between the Clyde Port Authority and the BSC on the project are continuing,' Mr. Emery said. 'Final decisions on timing and capacity have not yet been taken.'

Nuclear Power Board

A Member asked if in view of world competition, the Nuclear Power Board would be pressed to indicate the type of reactors for development, and press for a flexible time schedule to permit maximum innovation. Mr. Boardman said: 'The Board will advise on all aspects of civil nuclear energy policy, including the kind of issue referred to in the Question.'

Company disclosure

'I am considering the need to improve disclosure by companies in preparing a new Companies Bill,' said Sir Geoffrey Howe when asked if legislation would be introduced to require companies to disclose such details of their affairs as necessary to ensure better communications between them, their workers and the public and concerning their current position and future prospects.

Regional development

A Member asked for the EEC formula by which it was calculated that present Government aid to capital projects in intermediate areas amounted to 4 per cent of their total cost; and by the same formula what the comparable percentage was for present Government aid to capital projects in development areas as a proportion of their total cost. Mr. Grant answered: 'The 4 per cent figure refers to standard aids, that is regional development grants, in Intermediate Areas. These are paid at the rate of 20 per cent on investment in buildings only, which the European Commission is assuming represents 20 per cent of the total investment. On the Commission's basis of calculation therefore the value of these aids represents only 4 per cent of total project cost.

'The corresponding figure for Development Areas is 18 per cent and for Special Development Areas 20 per cent.

'The figures exclude selective financial assistance and, for Development Areas, Regional Employment Premium. They also exclude depreciation allowances for tax purposes which, being on a national basis, contain no element of regional differentiation.'

Mr. Grant was also asked to give the latest statistics showing the numbers and financial amounts of regional development grants and selective assistance (a) applied for, and (b) granted throughout each sub-region in the North West. He said: 'Figures for Regional Development Grants are not available. As regards Regional Selective Assistance, for the North West Region as a whole, apart from the assistance already announced for Cammell Laird Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. and Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, 236 applications have been received totalling £10,095,000 and 38 offers have been made totalling £1,952,000 in loans and £970,000 in grants. For Merseyside alone 41 applications have been received totalling £3,278,000 and seven offers have been made totalling £1,217,000 in loans and £42,000 in grants. Separate figures for each sub-region could not be obtained without disproportionate effort, and could not be given without breaking commercial confidence.'

Asked to make a statement on the effect on regional industrial development of the phasing out of the regional employment premium in the light of the latest information on progress in regional industrial development, Mr. Grant said: 'The effect of the withdrawal of the premium will depend on the rate and method of phasing out and on economic conditions at the time.'

Estate agents' fees

A Member wanted to know the increase in estate agents' fees, including VAT, for the purchase of a house selling at £15,000 since June 1970. Sir Geoffrey Howe answered: 'Under the Restriction on Agreements (Estate Agents) Order 1970 it has, since June 30, 1971, been unlawful for estate agents to agree among themselves on the charges they would make for their services for the purchase or sale of unfurnished houses. Since it is now open to buyers and sellers to negotiate with competing estate agents the fee to be charged, no comparison is possible with the scale of charges which was widely in operation in June 1970. However, since April 1, 1973 VAT has been chargeable at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent.'

Mineral rights

In answer to a question on the statutory provisions governing the ownership of uranium and thorium ores in the UK; and a list of those minerals which vest in the Crown, Mr. Grant said: 'In Great Britain, gold, silver, petroleum and natural gas are vested in the Crown. Coal is mainly vested in the National Coal Board. All other minerals, including uranium and thorium, are privately owned. On the Continental Shelf, the right to exploit minerals is vested in the Crown except in the case of coal where it vests in the National Coal Board.'

Merchant marine

Mr. Onslow was asked the proportion of candidates passing the Department of Trade and Industry examinations for first mate ticket for each year since 1970.

'Seventy-two per cent in 1971 and 42 per cent in 1972 compared with 74 per cent in 1970,' he answered. Mr. Onslow was then asked when the DTI changed the syllabus for the Merchant Marine examinations; what subsequent representations he had received from the industry on this matter; and if they proposed to make any further changes in the syllabus. He replied that examinations for foreign-going certificates for Masters and Mates had been based on a revised syllabus since January 1, 1972. This was discussed fully with the industry well in advance of the date of introduction. No subsequent representations had been received although some concern had been expressed in discussion at the failure rate in 1972.

Mr. Onslow said: 'The syllabus is kept under review and will be updated when necessary but there are no impending changes. Nautical colleges and the industry are making every effort to ensure that candidates are well prepared for the examinations on the new syllabus.'

Marine disasters

In a reply to a question on representations to the Liberian Government to request the co-operation of the owners of the Liberian vessel *Elphia* with the British inquiry into the collision

(continued on next page)

between the *Elphia* and the British vessel *Red Thorn*, Mr. Onslow said: 'Although no formal representations were made to the Liberian Government, my officials were in touch with their representatives in London during the inquiries which preceded this formal investigation. The owners of the *Elphia* appear to have acted on legal advice and the Liberian authorities could not require their participation.'

Mr. Onslow was asked if the circumstances surrounding the grounding of the Liberian vessel *Conoco Britannia* off the mouth of the Humber in British territorial waters and the suitability of the monobuoy which it was attempting to secure to would be investigated. 'A preliminary inquiry into this casualty has already been ordered by my Department and any further action will be decided in the light of its findings,' said Mr. Onslow. 'The siting of the monobuoy was authorised under the Crude Oil Terminals (Humber) Act 1965.'

Post-Apollo deadline

Answering whether the deadline for a reply to the United States on their offer of participation in the post-Apollo programme was August 15, and if a statement would be made, Mr. Heseltine responded: 'This is the deadline for the European reply to the United States. The question of European participation including that of the UK will be discussed by Ministers, at a European Space Conference currently scheduled for July 12.'

MONDAY, JULY 2

GATT negotiations

A statement on the joint negotiating position of the Nine at the coming GATT proceedings in Tokyo was asked for. Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'The Council of the European Communities at the meeting on June 25/26 reached agreement on the Community's overall approach to the forthcoming GATT multilateral trade negotiations. As my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said in the House on June 27, this provides a sensible and practical framework which should enable the talks to start in Tokyo in September. The overall objectives of the negotiations are seen by the Community as consolidation and continuation of the liberalisation of international trade, on the basis of overall reciprocity, and improvement of trade opportunities for the developing countries. I am arranging for copies of the document setting out this overall approach to be placed in the Library of the House of Commons.'

Overseas trade

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked by what percentage exports to the EEC, the USA and Japan, respectively, had changed since January 1, 1973. 'For the five months January to May 1973, compared with the same period a year ago, exports have increased by 29 per cent, 33 per cent and 55 per cent respectively,' he answered.

Answering a request for a statement on the export/import trade figures for May 1973, Sir Geoffrey said: 'Imports in May were at a high level—but included large increases in the basic materials and industrial supplies necessary for our continued expansion. It is now also clear that the volume of exports this year has expanded faster than the volume of imports, and that we have achieved major increases in sales to our most important trading partners: the Community, the USA and Japan.'

Price increases

In reply to a question on complaints of unjustifiable price increases since the beginning of Phase I, Mr. Emery said that from the beginning of Stage I, the DTI received some 13,900 complaints about price increases, which were claimed to be unjustified. The great majority of them proved to be unfounded in terms of the standstill provisions.

Steel pipe

Mr. Emery was asked what was the capacity of companies in Italy, the Federal Republic and the UK for making large diameter pipe; and how it was proposed to meet North Sea requirements increasingly from local sources. Mr. Emery answered: 'Of the order of ½ million, 1½ million and 400,000 tonnes per annum respectively. UK pipemakers are well aware of the opportunities arising from North Sea oil and gas developments and have been urged to take full account of them in their future planning.'

Small firms

In reply to a question on the policy of HMG towards small traders with particular reference to consumer relations and the effect on the economy, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'The Government has a special concern for smaller business of all kinds. We believe that they are very important indeed to the kind of free, enterprising, diverse and independent society we seek and that their continued prosperity is vital to the health of the economy. I recognise the valuable contribution made by small traders to good consumer relations.'

Concorde

Mr. Heseltine was asked what was the estimated effect of the increased estimated development costs of the Concorde on both price and sales of aircraft. 'None,' he replied. 'The selling price has to take account of a number of factors and successive Administrations have recognised that only part of the development costs would be recovered.'

Regional employment premium

In reply to questions about discussions with the CBI and the TUC about regional employment premium, Mr. Grant said: 'Discussions with the CBI and TUC have been held by officials of the Departments concerned. The next step will be to consider the position reached in those discussions.'

Bolton Committee recommendations

Asked what steps were being taken to implement the Bolton recommendation to minimise form filling and returns to Government departments in view of the concern felt by small businessmen, Mr. Grant said: 'After widespread consultation the Government has tabled a new clause for this year's Finance Bill which would exempt very many small firms from future statistical inquiries by allowing the Business Statistics Office to use data collected in the administration of Value Added Tax. This is an important result of our continuous review of the form filling burdens on small businesses.'

'Phonetype' apparatus

Mr. Grant was asked if the DTI would take the necessary initiatives to secure the production of the Phonetype apparatus in Great Britain, which was at present imported for the use of deaf persons wishing to communicate over the telephone system by this telex adaptation. 'This apparatus is at present under evaluation by the Post Office,' said Mr. Grant. 'If that evaluation favours "Phonetype" it will be for British industry to decide whether production in the UK would be a viable undertaking.'

Fair trading office

In answer to a question on what progress had been made in the establishment of the machinery for the implementation of the fair trading legislation, Mr. Emery said: 'Plans have been made to establish the office of the Director General of Fair Trading and to enable him to take up his duties as soon as practicable after the Fair Trading Bill becomes law.'

Regulating advertisements

Mr. Emery was asked whether the Secretary of State would introduce legislation to make himself responsible for regulating the standards of the content of advertisements. He replied that the Fair Trading Bill contained provisions for the regulation and prohibition of promotional practices which misled consumers or exerted undue pressure upon them. These provisions would reinforce the existing system of voluntary control by the Advertising Standards Authority.

Worker directors

The Secretary of State was asked what studies his Department had carried out into the effects of the proposals on worker directors in the EEC fifth directive on harmonisation of company law and the draft European Companies Statute on investment prospects for UK companies. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied that the proposals for a fifth directive and a European Company Statute were at a preliminary stage. The drafts were being studied in consultation with industry and any implications for investment would be borne in mind.

Power stations

Asked what was the estimated cost of the Central Electricity Generating Board's present proposals for the building of oil-fired power stations; and what was the policy on new power stations, Mr. Emery said: 'The current capital investment programme of the CEGB includes about £420 million for the building of oil-fired power stations at Littlebrook D and Killingholme. The Government takes into account all relevant factors, including the requirements of energy policy, before reaching a decision on proposals for new power stations.'

Rolled steel prices

Mr. Boardman was asked to compare the current prices for rolled steel products in the UK, the Federal Republic, France and Italy; and the prices for mill plates in the above countries. He answered that the following table provided by the British Steel Corporation compares published home trade prices in the Federal Republic, France and Italy with British Steel Corporation prices at June 15, 1973.

BSC prices = 100)

	United Kingdom	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Italy
Billets	100	133	119	91
Medium Plates	100	129	129	121
Boiler Plates	100	144	145	125
Beams Structural	100	127	120	129
Steel for Reinforcement	100	117	123	114
Hot Rolled Strip	100	119	109	116
Hot Rolled Coil	100	119	110	119

Converted at rates of exchange ruling during early June
All prices ex Basing Point.

European Patents Office

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to make a statement on the siting of a European Patents Office. He said: 'As announced in the House on June 29 last year the negotiating countries decided by a large majority to establish the seat of the office at Munich and a patent searching branch at the Hague. I do not expect any change in the views of the other countries when the decision comes up for confirmation at the Diplomatic Conference in September.'

Ore reduction plant

Asked whether a direct reduction plant for pelletising ore at Hunterston had been approved; and whether it was intended to be in the public or private sector, Mr. Boardman replied that the British Steel Corporation's 10-year development strategy included the probable development at some stage of a direct reduction plant producing pelletised iron at Hunterston. Investment programmes in the private sector of the steel industry did not require his approval.

Imports

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to publish a quarterly breakdown for the past 10 years of the principal categories making up the import bill in both percentage and value terms. He gave the following information:

TUESDAY, JULY 3

European Trade Mark Office

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to outline the Government's case for siting the European Trade Mark Office in London; and what representations had been made. 'Negotiations on the draft European Trade Mark Convention have not yet begun in the context of the enlarged Community,' Sir Geoffrey answered. 'The Government is considering its position on the various provisions of the draft of which the site of the Office is one.'

Company registration

A Member asked why 'it takes up to 12 weeks to register a company, eight weeks to obtain approval for a name, and three weeks before documents lodged for filing are inserted on the file.' 'The right hon. Member is not wholly correct,' replied Sir Geoffrey Howe. 'The present time taken to approve a proposed name is approximately five weeks; registration of an approved name takes approximately one week; the filing of documents takes two weeks.

'The cause of these delays is the greatly increased flow of applications for incorporation; 120,000 applications were dealt with in the first 25 weeks of this year, compared with 80,000 and 66,000 for the same periods in 1972 and 1971.

'My Department is dealing with the problem by a combination of substantially increased staff, further mechanisation, and the use of computer systems.'

BSC and Arthur Lea and Sons

Mr. Emery was asked why the proposed formation of a joint company by the British Steel and Arthur Lea and Sons Ltd. required the approval of the EEC Commission. 'By virtue of Article 66 of the Treaty of Paris and Article 2 of the Treaty of Accession,' he replied.

Uranium

Mr. Grant was asked if he could obtain the report entitled 'Uranium Occurrences in Great Britain' drawn up by the Institute of Geological Sciences on behalf of the AEA. He answered that the Institute of Geological Sciences was at present writing up and collating the results obtained during the survey for uranium. The report was expected to be published about November of this year.

In answer to a request for a list of the ores containing uranium discovered in the UK, Mr. Grant said that several uranium-bearing ores had been discovered in the United Kingdom. The main mineral occurring in North Scotland was pitchblende, a variety of uraninite, along with phosphate minerals, whilst in SW England uraninite together with autunite and tobernite had been found.

Asked if he would list any ores containing

(continued on next page)

SITC (R) section no.			1963 £ million	1963 % of total	1964 £ million	1964 % of total	1965 £ million	1965 % of total	1966 £ million	1966 % of total	1967 £ million	1967 % of total	1968 £ million	1968 % of total	1969 £ million	1969 % of total	1970 £ million	1970 % of total	1971 £ million	1971 % of total	1972 £ million	1972 % of total	1973 £ million	1973 % of total
0	Food and live animals	1st qtr	371	31	437	31	390	28	411	27	419	26	465	23	467	23	472	22	514	21	539	20	671	19
		2nd qtr	387	31	411	28	400	27	398	27	421	26	422	22	447	21	478	20	506	20	534	20		
		3rd qtr	373	30	384	28	378	26	386	26	373	24	390	20	404	20	436	20	462	20	470	18		
		4th qtr	394	30	390	27	402	27	377	27	395	23	431	21	427	20	472	20	485	19	561	18		
1	Beverages and tobacco	1st qtr	19	2	26	2	18	1	29	2	29	2	46	2	25	1	32	1	44	2	60	2	74	2
		2nd qtr	31	2	28	2	28	2	26	2	37	2	41	2	48	2	40	2	56	2	54	2		
		3rd qtr	48	4	43	3	44	3	36	2	36	2	50	3	46	2	50	2	49	2	54	2		
		4th qtr	53	4	51	4	46	3	48	3	51	3	56	3	65	3	68	3	60	2	87	3		
2	Crude materials, inedible	1st qtr	220	18	265	19	259	19	255	16	233	14	271	14	289	14	290	14	290	12	279	10	412	12
		2nd qtr	220	18	266	18	264	18	242	16	236	15	286	15	292	14	330	14	286	12	302	11		
		3rd qtr	244	20	259	19	266	19	266	18	239	16	295	15	302	15	304	14	300	13	285	11		
		4th qtr	262	20	275	19	256	17	235	17	242	14	288	14	296	14	337	14	285	11	370	12		
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1st qtr	147	12	145	10	165	12	164	11	177	11	221	11	248	12	225	11	320	13	339	12	360	10
		2nd qtr	148	12	152	11	156	11	156	10	156	10	237	12	225	11	230	10	324	13	305	11		
		3rd qtr	136	11	141	10	144	10	155	10	180	12	220	11	208	10	235	11	288	12	281	11		
		4th qtr	126	10	145	10	145	10	149	11	216	13	223	11	225	11	255	11	315	12	319	10		
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1st qtr	11	1	10	1	17	1	17	1	15	1	14	1	18	1	25	1	28	1	24	1	23	1
		2nd qtr	10	1	16	1	16	1	15	1	16	1	18	1	17	1	27	1	29	1	23	1		
		3rd qtr	12	1	12	1	17	1	17	1	18	1	19	1	18	1	25	1	27	1	21	1		
		4th qtr	11	1	15	1	15	1	14	1	14	1	17	1	21	1	24	1	26	1	22	1		
5	Chemicals	1st qtr	48	4	62	4	62	4	79	5	83	5	105	5	111	5	130	6	148	6	163	6	201	6
		2nd qtr	50	4	63	4	73	5	77	5	84	5	101	5	120	6	136	6	144	6	163	6		
		3rd qtr	52	4	63	5	75	5	71	5	79	5	106	5	116	6	133	6	139	6	148	6		
		4th qtr	56	4	64	4	72	5	67	5	82	5	103	5	118	6	144	6	138	5	177	6		
6	Manufactured goods	1st qtr	203	17	256	18	264	19	304	20	329	20	438	22	449	22	474	22	467	19	541	20	747	21
		2nd qtr	209	17	273	19	278	19	307	21	325	20	417	22	452	21	530	23	506	20	564	21		
		3rd qtr	208	17	265	19	263	18	306	20	288	19	429	22	470	23	464	22	499	21	540	21		
		4th qtr	225	17	278	19	282	19	268	19	328	20	419	21	467	22	490	21	532	21	675	21		
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1st qtr	98	8	136	10	131	9	181	12	206	13	278	14	307	15	332	15	435	18	537	20	758	21
		2nd qtr	106	9	142	10	158	11	175	12	235	15	276	14	370	17	413	18	429	17	540	20		
		3rd qtr	96	8	128	9	154	11	166	11	199	13	295	15	311	15	349	16	402	17	507	20		
		4th qtr	106	8	138	10	162	11	159	11	228	14	339	17	332	16	404	17	465	18	653	21		
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1st qtr	57	5	72	5	66	5	78	5	89	6	119	6	119	6	132	6	161	7	198	7	283	8
		2nd qtr	60	5	79	5	70	5	80	5	93	6	113	6	128	6	147	6	179	7	212	8		
		3rd qtr	62	5	74	5	71	5	79	5	92	6	117	6	134	7	140	7	176	7	217	9		
		4th qtr	66	5	68	5	70	5	74	5	102	6	115	6	133	6	155	7	185	7	265	8		
9	Commodities not classified according to kind	1st qtr	14	1	16	1	22	2	28	2	30	2	37	2	29	1	34	2	28	1	35	1	39	1
		2nd qtr	14	1	13	1	17	1	18	1	16	1	27	1	19	1	25	1	29	1	35	1		
		3rd qtr	15	1	15	1	17	1	17	1	20	1	26	1	20	1	22	1	27	1	26	1		
		4th qtr	15	1	18	1	16	1	19	1	24	1	26	1	20	1	29	1	40	2	28	1		
0–9	Total	1st qtr	1,189	100	1,426	100	1,395	100	1,545	100	1,610	100	1,994	100	2,062	100	2,146	100	2,434	100	2,717	100	3,569	100
		2nd qtr	1,236	100	1,445	100	1,461	100	1,495	100	1,621	100	1,939	100	2,118	100	2,355	100	2,488	100	2,732	100		
		3rd qtr	1,245	100	1,384	100	1,428	100	1,500	100	1,524	100	1,948	100	2,030	100	2,158	100	2,370	100	2,550	100		
		4th qtr	1,314	100	1,442	100	1,467	100	1,410	100	1,682	100	2,016	100	2,105	100	2,377	100	2,529	100	3,156	100		

Note: Figures do not necessarily add to the total because of rounding.

PARLIAMENT
continued

thorium discovered in the UK, Mr. Grant said: 'Ores of thorium were not specifically sought during the five year programme which has recently been completed. They do not normally occur in the same environment as uranium ores though, as they are radioactive, they would have been detected if present. None in commercial quantities was, however, found.' Mr. Grant was also asked if the uranium so far discovered in the UK would be considered as a strategic reserve to be developed in phases as national fuel policy demands. He replied: 'These deposits would not be exploitable at today's world prices but they provide useful evidence of reserves which might become workable in the future. I have no plans to restrict their eventual exploitation.'

Collisions in the Channel

A Member asked how many collisions at sea were known by the DTI to have taken place in the English Channel for each year from 1962-72; how many in each year involved British registered ships, French registered ships and ships flying flags of convenience, respectively; and what, if any, was the loss of life in each year. Mr. Onslow gave the following table showing the information available for those years relating to ships registered in the United Kingdom and France and the total numbers of collisions and deaths. It should be noted that considerably more United Kingdom ships used the English Channel and that the Department's information about them is more complete. 'Those countries to which the description "flags of convenience" may be applied is to some extent a matter of subjective judgment.' said Mr. Onslow.

COLLISIONS AT SEA IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL 1962-1972

Year	Collisions involving UK-registered ships	Collisions involving French ships	Total collisions known to the Department	Total deaths known to the Department
1962	15	1	26	33*
1963	11	2	18	2
1964	23	7	39	0
1965	14	1	23	2
1966	6	2	13	6
1967	9	0	13	0
1968	12	4	23	0
1969	11	2	21	5
1970	7	1	16	3
1971	5	4	21	15†
1972	3	1	12	0
Totals	116	25	225	66

* 28 from 1 Yugoslav ship.
† 10 from 1 Greek ship.

Night jet movements at Heathrow

Mr. Onslow answered a question on the planned reduction in the number of night jet movements at Heathrow for 1973. He said: 'As explained in the letter sent to my hon. Friend on June 26, the total of night jet movements since April 1 is a little higher than for the comparable period in 1972, though the number of take-offs is less. It remains the intention, as announced on April 4, to secure an overall reduction of about 10 per cent by comparison with last year and my officials have recently discussed the position with the airlines. I am hopeful that, with their co-operation, our objective can be achieved, but if voluntary agreement is not forthcoming, further restrictions will be imposed to keep the total to the target level.'

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4

DTI factory buildings

A table showing the amount of new and modernised factory space constructed in each UK planning region in each of the past five years was asked for. Mr. Grant gave the following information relating to Department of Trade and Industry factory building completed. Information about other factory building was not available.

'000 sq. ft.

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	Total
County: Planning Region						
England	1,032	757	1,095	661	416	3,961
Northern	942	637	742	525	239	3,085
North West	53	82	353	85	18	591
South West	37	38	Nil	51	56	182
East Midlands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	18	18
Yorks and Humberside	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	85	85
Wales	964	728	715	508	383	3,298
Scotland	515	513	507	793	376	2,704

Fibre content labelling

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked when he proposed to implement the EEC directive on fibre content labelling.

'Legislation is being prepared to implement the directive which I hope to present to the House later this year,' he replied. 'Consultations on detailed provisions are currently taking place with interested organisations in the UK, and in Brussels. The Government is concerned that the textile industry and the public should have ample notice of the new labelling requirements and there will be a transitional period before they are brought fully into force.'

Newsprint shortage

A statement on the latest steps being taken to overcome the newsprint shortage. Mr. Grant answered: 'I am continuing to watch the situation closely. I understand that the arrangements made by the newspaper industry are working satisfactorily. As I indicated in my Answer to my Hon Friend the Member for Shrewsbury on June 15, any newspaper which is experiencing real difficulties should contact the UK Newsprint Users Committee.'

Marwin Machine Tools Ltd.

A Member asked what sums of Government finance in the categories were involved in Marwin Machine Tools Limited; whether the Secretary of State was aware that this company was in the process of being taken over; and what plans the company had disclosed to the Government to safeguard the interests of employees. Mr. Grant answered: 'A £1.5 million investment in the form of loans to Marwin (Holdings) Ltd., the parent company of Marwin Machine Tools Ltd., originally advanced in 1970 by the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation is vested in the Secretary of State. I am aware that the company is in the process of being acquired by Kearney & Trecker Ltd. The companies have undertaken to hold the fullest consultations with employee representatives and unions on the consequences of this rationalisation and reconstruction.'

Government support for defence contractors

Itemised figures were asked for of Government support and assistance, whether in the form of loans, subsidies or grants, made available to the 50 leading defence contractors for the last three years for which figures were available. Mr. Grant answered that defence contractors were eligible on the same basis as other firms for investment grants under the Industrial Development Act (1966) and, if located in the assisted areas, for assistance under the Local Employment Acts and Section 7 of the Industry Act (1972) and for Regional Development Grants. Details of assistance under these schemes to individual firms were not readily available and would also raise issues of commercial confidence.

Mr. Grant continued: 'Details of other assistance made available over the three financial years to March 31, 1973 to the contractors listed in the answer given by my Hon Friend the Minister of State for Defence on June 22 are as follows:

Contractor	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
British Leyland Motor Corp. Ltd.	£7,500,000 (IRC Loan)	£2,500,000 (Loan—IRC commitment)	—
Laird Group	£2,595,000 (IRC Loan) £1,225,000 (IRC Share purchase) (£1,500,001 (Grant)		—
Rolls Royce and RR(71) Ltd.	£30,000,000 (Purchase of assets) £50,000 (Loan) £10,000,000 (IRC Loan)	£20,000,000 (Share purchase) £5,000,000 (Loan)	—
Short Bros. and Harland Ltd.	£1,300,000 (Loan)		—
Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd.	£552,000 (SIB Grant)	£1,055,000 (SIB Grant)	—
Vickers Ltd.	£140,000 (Grant)	£27,457 (Grant)	—
Vosper Ltd.	£89,000 (SIB Grant)		—
Yarrow (Shipbuilders) Ltd.	£96,344 (SIB Grant)	£153,179 (SIB Grant)	—

Note: The above list excludes support for projects, such as civil aircraft and aero-engines in receipt of launching aid, where arrangements are made to recover the Government's investment if the project is successful.

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room E22, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1971	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year		20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1968	95	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	97	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	99	116	142	150	168	266	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	100	119	141	140	165	48	−153	−4	36	1,051	317	734
1972	102	127	144	125 p	178 p	−331	−365	−4	−28	37	−692	729
1970 4th qtr		118	144	157	174	82	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	98	116	140	144	156	95	41	−1	−44	130	−62	192
2nd qtr	100	119	141	140	168	−61	−114	11	38	301	118	183
3rd qtr	101	120	141	140	168	−28	−59	−9	6	360	181	179
4th qtr	101	122	142	134	167	42	−21	−6	36	260	80	180
1972 1st qtr	99	123	145	137	167	−146	−110	−6	−29	61	−122	183
2nd qtr	102	126	144	122	185	−90	−142	−5	31	116	−53	169
3rd qtr	103	128	141	122	175	−95	−114	4	−24	−104	−284	180
4th qtr	105	131	145	121 p	183 p	0	1	11	−6	− 36	−233	197
1973 1st qtr	109	134	151							−189 p	−363 p	174 p
% change latest 2 quarters:												
on prev. 2 quarters	+4.5	+4.3	+3.9	−6.2	+1.7							
on a year earlier	+6.7	+7.8	+3.1	−11.3	+6.9							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manufactured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1969	123.5	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	95.0	93.4	71.1	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.9	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.2	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	125.8	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.5	737	3.2	129	205	194
1972	129.9	130.8	110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	100.9	816	3.6	145	213	225
1971 1st qtr	125.0	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	103.0	106.3	85.5	634	2.8	150	186	188
2nd qtr	125.8	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	104.9	108.7	87.1	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	126.5	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	105.6	110.3	89.4	772	3.4	119	214	193
4th qtr	125.8	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	104.8	110.8	92.1	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	130.0	125.0	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	105.6	112.1	95.7	870	3.8	124	204	211
2nd qtr	129.9	129.3	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	106.1	113.5	97.7	835	3.7	135	216	216
3rd qtr	131.3	131.8	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	109.4	115.6	102.2	809	3.6	146	192	215
4th qtr	135.4	137.1	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	754	3.3	176	242	259
1973 1st qtr	138.4	140.4	117.1	145	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.7 p	665	2.9	229	246	275
1972 Aug	130.8	131.7	111.9	156	165.5	6.6	109.6	115.7	103.5	808	3.6	147	137	182
Sep	132.7	132.8	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	110.7	116.4	106.8	812	3.6	150	230	264
Oct	134.5	135.6	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	112.9	117.3	107.6	779	3.4	163	251	260
Nov	135.5	137.2	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	115.3	118.3	108.2	756	3.3	177	239	261
Dec	136.1	138.3	115.2	142	170.2	7.7	118.7	118.5	108.4	727	3.2	188	235	255
1973 Jan	136.7	137.7	114.2	154	171.3	7.7	122.7	119.0	108.4	703	3.1	201	243	261
Feb	138.4	140.5	117.1	146	172.4	7.9	126.0	119.6	108.9	660	2.9	238	252	268
Mar	140.0	143.0	119.4	136	173.4	8.2	129.4	120.0	109.5	630	2.8	254	243	295
Apr	140.6	141.9	111.1	125	176.7	9.2	129.3	118.8*	111.8 p	617	2.7	275	267	275
May			110.7	133 p			130.2	120.0		599	2.6	296	255 p	308 p
June										590p	2.6 p	307		
% change latest 3 months:														
on prev. 3 months	+2.6	+3.0	−1.5	−1.9	+2.3		+5.9	+0.5	+1.8	−9.4		+27.8	+4.8	+12.1
on a year earlier	+12.6	+13.3	+5.9	+0	+8.4		+22.3	+5.9	+14.1	−28.0		+116.3	+23.7	+35.0

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (§) On a balance of payments basis. * After April, affected by changes due to VAT

Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the first quarter of 1973

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

Manufacturing industry

MANUFACTURING industry's capital expenditure in the first quarter of 1973 has been revised upwards by £7 million to £348 million at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, about 5 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1972.

There was an increase of about 6 per cent in expenditure on new building work and about 5 per cent in expenditure on plant and machinery. Expenditure on vehicles fell by about 6 per cent.

Most of the industry groups analysed showed an increase in expenditure over the fourth quarter of 1972, the increase in

TABLE 1. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

		Analysis by industrial sectors			Analysis by type of asset		
Period	Total	Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,036	1,130	756	151	593	426	1,017
1961	2,301	1,332	848	121	700	406	1,196
1962	2,174	1,221	852	101	696	363	1,115
1963	2,095	1,083	928	84	650	389	1,055
1964	2,439	1,229	1,086	124	730	494	1,216
1965	2,551	1,347	1,105	99	761	471	1,317
1966	2,543	1,376	1,073	95	725	464	1,355
1967	2,589	1,339	1,117	133	707	504	1,378
1968	2,896 (2,826) *	1,425 (1,385) *	1,243 (1,238) *	228 (203) *	750	624 (599) *	1,522 (1,477) *
1969	3,032 (3,102) *	1,519 (1,559) *	1,321 (1,326) *	192 (217) *	814	616 (641) *	1,603 (1,648) *
1970	3,330	1,629	1,400	301	806	729	1,795
1971	3,179	1,514	1,363	302	782	700	1,697
1972	3,168	1,363	1,429	376	757	801	1,610
1966 1st quarter	638	347	269	22	182	114	342
2nd quarter	630	339	268	22	177	117	336
3rd quarter	642	348	267	26	181	119	342
4th quarter	634	342	269	24	185	114	336
1967 1st quarter	640	334	276	30	181	119	339
2nd quarter	679	353	283	44	180	138	360
3rd quarter	639	328	284	27	171	123	346
4th quarter	632	324	275	33	174	124	333
1968 1st quarter	691	338	311	43	180	144	368
2nd quarter	683	337	306	40	187	133	363
3rd quarter	719 (713) *	353 (347) *	306	60	189	160	370 (364) *
4th quarter	802 (738) *	397 (363) *	320 (315) *	85 (60) *	194	188 (163) *	420 (381) *
1969 1st quarter	710 (767) *	349 (376) *	322 (327) *	38 (63) *	199	144 (169) *	367 (399) *
2nd quarter	755 (766) *	381 (392) *	327	48	203	155	397 (408) *
3rd quarter	785 (787) *	392 (394) *	338	55	209	159	418 (420) *
4th quarter	782	396	334	51	203	157	422
1970 1st quarter	797	390	341	65	196	173	428
2nd quarter	842	406	353	83	203	190	449
3rd quarter	826	407	349	70	198	177	452
4th quarter	865	425	356	84	211	189	466
1971 1st quarter	785	391	338	56	197	155	432
2nd quarter	804	380	335	89	191	188	425
3rd quarter	804	380	346	78	198	180	427
4th quarter	786	363	344	79	196	177	413
1972 1st quarter	791	371	347	72	200	170	421
2nd quarter	795	331	359	106	190	209	396
3rd quarter	770	330	360	80	185	190	396
4th quarter	812	330	363	118	182	232	398
1973 1st quarter	839	348	372	119	190	239	411

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting—after exclusion of dwellings—for 53 per cent of total expenditure in 1971. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on December 31, 1968, estimated at £40 million for manufacturing industry, £5 million for distributive and service industry, and £25 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Write or phone the Specialists:

A. C. SHAW (EXPORT) SALES CO. LIMITED

127 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DH. Tel. 01-606 9417/8 8567 for by return delivery of

EEC & FTA Movement Certificates (Certificates of Origin)

Export (Certified) Invoices, Bills of Exchange and Sight Drafts

Publishers of: Shaw's Exporters' Guide & Shipping Department Bulletin only £5.50 p.a.

Export Procedure and Documentation—only 40p post paid.

expenditure by the residual group of other manufacturing industries being particularly marked. Against the general trend there were slight falls in expenditure in the coal and petroleum products and the metal manufacturing industry groups.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) in the first quarter of 1973 was some 2 per cent higher than in the previous quarter, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, and about 7 per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1972. The increase was due to higher investment in vehicles and plant and machinery, while expenditure on new building work was well maintained.

In the classification according to industry groups, the increase in the volume of investment was particularly marked for retail distribution, where the level in the first quarter of 1973 was some 15 per cent higher than the corresponding level a year earlier.

Shipping industry

Revised estimates confirm that the volume of investment by the shipping industry was much the same as in the previous quarter, and well above the corresponding level in the first quarter of 1972. The quarterly figures for this industry tend to fluctuate quite appreciably.

TABLE 2. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,129.8	155.3	22.7	138.2	203.7	240.8	110.4	90.1	73.1	95.5	277.0	73.5	779.3
1961	1,332.3	163.8	31.0	170.5	266.2	262.6	144.2	108.3	80.2	105.5	337.3	70.1	924.9
1962	1,220.9	162.5	22.6	172.0	228.1	228.1	130.6	91.0	80.4	105.6	310.7	61.5	848.7
1963	1,083.0	163.8	30.0	134.0	134.9	230.4	123.9	82.5	79.2	104.4	254.5	74.1	754.4
1964	1,228.6	185.2	36.7	164.7	114.3	273.0	120.6	113.4	90.3	130.4	285.1	90.9	852.6
1965	1,346.6	185.9	35.8	208.4	112.6	289.2	137.1	129.9	98.0	149.7	313.3	93.7	939.6
1966	1,375.9	178.2	57.3	227.8	115.8	290.6	148.5	123.6	85.7	148.4	291.9	89.7	994.3
1967	1,338.5	206.2	83.4	190.9	115.8	282.6	151.1	100.0	82.8	125.7	249.5	94.2	994.8
1968	1,425.3 (1,385.3)•	215.3	93.5	190.2	110.1	305.8	135 9	135.6	85.5	153.4	267.1	102.0	1,056.2 (1,016.2)•
1969	1,518.7 (1,558.7)•	208.9	75.3	220.5	129.7	309.1	162.6	145.7	91.8	175.1	302.0	109.2	1,107.5 (1,147.5)•
1970	1,628.6	208.2	63.2	280.4	204.7	329.8	174.3	118.6	101.9	147.5	293.7	99.6	1,235.3
1971	1,514.1	200.3	86.4	250.7	235.3	289.0	118.7	97.5	83.4	152.8	253.3	96.2	1,164.6
1972	1,363.0	227.7	81.2	196.9	195.9	269.0	84.4	80.1	80.1	147.7	221.2	114.8	1,027.0
1966 1st quarter	347.2	45.2	12.0	60.3	28.7	71.4	39.6	30.2	20.5	39.3	73.0	22.9	251.3
2nd quarter	339.3	44.0	13.3	54.4	27.6	73.1	36.9	33.3	20.6	36.1	70.8	23.6	244.9
3rd quarter	347.8	43.7	16.5	57.5	29.1	73.7	36.1	30.7	21.4	39.1	73.5	22.3	252.0
4th quarter	341.6	45.3	15.5	55.6	30.4	72.4	35.9	29.4	23.2	33.9	74.6	20.9	246.1
1967 1st quarter	333.7	51.1	16.5	47.4	29.6	70.9	37.8	26.9	20.7	32.8	69.2	21.1	243.4
2nd quarter	352.9	52.4	21.8	54.8	31.4	74.8	39.9	25.2	21.8	30.8	65.8	24.3	262.8
3rd quarter	327.8	50.7	22.5	43.0	29.9	69.1	36.6	23.6	21.2	31.2	57.5	24.6	245.7
4th quarter	324.1	52.0	22.6	45.7	24.9	67.8	36.8	24.3	19.1	30.9	57.0	24.2	242.9
1968 1st quarter	337.9	48.5	20.6	43.7	32.6	72.2	34.1	30.4	21.5	34.3	60.8	25.6	251.5
2nd quarter	337.1	52.1	22.8	46.3	26.5	72.1	32.4	28.1	19.3	37.5	64.6	24.0	248.5
3rd quarter	352.9 (346.9)•	56.7	21.6	45.7	25.0	76.9	36.8	32.9	20.1	37.2	69.7	25.3	257.9 (251.9)•
4th quarter	397.4 (363.4)•	58.0	28.5	54.5	26.0	84.6	32.6	44.2	24.6	44.4	72.0	27.1	298.3 (264.3)•
1969 1st quarter	349.4 (376.4)•	51.8	21.1	49.4	26.0	74.2	33.2	37.0	17.8	38.9	74.8	25.9	248.7 (275.7)•
2nd quarter	380.9 (391.9)•	53.8	18.7	54.9	30.0	75.3	40.0	38.6	24.0	45.6	75.2	29.4	276.3 (287.3)•
3rd quarter	392.1 (394.1)•	52.5	18.6	59.6	33.4	79.9	42.2	35.9	25.2	44.8	76.7	27.3	288.1 (290.1)•
4th quarter	396.3	50.8	16.9	56.6	40.3	79.7	47.2	34.2	24.8	45.8	75.3	26.6	294.4
1970 1st quarter	390.2	50.6	14.5	67.2	42.8	80.0	41.5	31.2	26.2	36.2	73.6	25.4	291.2
2nd quarter	405.6	52.7	15.4	68.8	43.7	84.0	44.9	31.8	26.1	38.4	74.8	25.0	305.8
3rd quarter	407.4	49.5	19.4	71.8	45.4	83.8	44.7	30.7	24.7	37.4	72.2	24.2	311.0
4th quarter	425.4	55.4	13.9	72.8	72.8	82.0	43.2	24.9	24.9	35.5	73.1	25.0	327.3
1971 1st quarter	391.0	49.1	19.3	63.5	62.8	80.1	31.7	27.5	21.2	35.8	66.3	24.2	300.5
2nd quarter	379.8	47.8	19.2	66.5	52.8	74.2	30.8	27.0	22.4	39.1	62.1	22.8	294.9
3rd quarter	379.9	51.8	25.1	62.6	55.6	71.2	29.8	22.0	20.1	41.7	63.8	24.2	291.9
4th quarter	363.4	51.6	22.8	58.1	64.1	63.5	26.4	21.0	19.7	36.2	61.1	25.0	277.3
1972 1st quarter	371.4	54.3	26.2	58.1	70.2	64.5	22.7	17.5	17.9	40.0	63.4	25.5	282.5
2nd quarter	331.0	52.8	21.5	50.7	44.5	63.5	19.1	20.8	20.4	37.7	54.6	26.1	250.3
3rd quarter	330.3	59.0	18.8	48.3	36.8	69.4	19.6	20.7	20.7	37.0	55.8	29.0	245.5
4th quarter	330.3	61.6	14.7	39.8	44.4	71.6	23.0	21.1	21.1	33.0	47.4	34.2	248.7
1973 1st quarter	348.1	63.6	13.7	42.0	42.2	75.9	24.4	23.7	22.5	40.1	54.9	32.2	261.0

(*continued on next page*)

drilling & blasting . . . . is our business

With specialist staff and modern plant ROCK FALL operate in an international market . . .
ON LAND, OVER WATER & UNDERGROUND

- Drilling & Blasting for rock excavations in bulk and controlled form
- Shothole drilling for quarrying, mining and tunnelling
- Controlled explosives engineering for demolition, terrain clearance and foundations
- Exploration drilling and site investigations • Water well drilling
- Special drilling requirements, including pile anchors, large diameters, etc.

ROCK FALL COMPANY LTD
DEALSTON ROAD, BARRHEAD, GLASGOW
Telephone: 041-881-2361/2/3.
Telex: 77504 Cables: ROCKFALL BARRHEAD

Send for descriptive brochure of ROCK FALL activities as
SHOTHOLE & EXPLORATORY DRILLING CONTRACTORS & EXPLOSIVE ENGINEERS FOR OPERATIONS ON LAND & OVER WATER

• Member of the Bos Kalis Westminster Dredging Group •

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

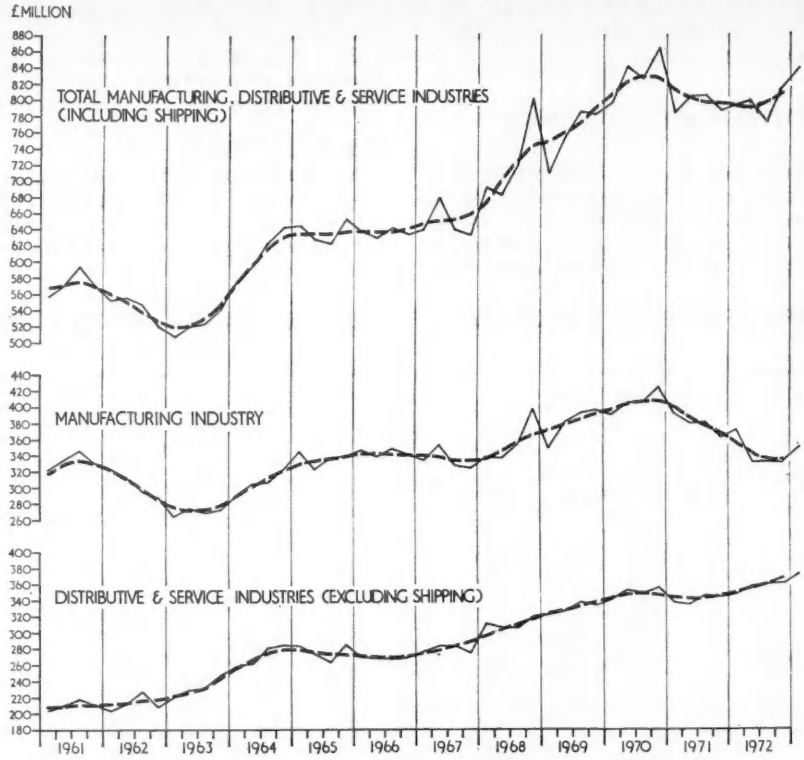


TABLE 3. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING SHIPPING) AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

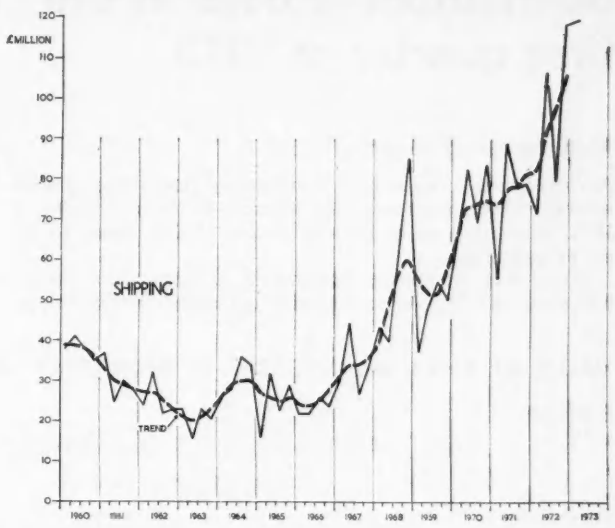
Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	756	98	172	486	316	202	238
1961	848	104	193	552	362	216	271
1962	852	102	184	566	384	202	266
1963	928	112	201	615	394	233	301
1964	1,086	131	226	729	443	281	363
1965	1,105	130	211	764	444	283	378
1966	1,073	117	191	765	430	282	361
1967	1,117	134	184	800	454	280	384
1968	1,243 (1,238)*	131	232	880 (875)*	477	300	466 (461)*
1969	1,321 (1,326)*	127	243	952 (957)*	504	321	496 (501)*
1970	1,400	139	246	1,015	502	338	560
1971	1,363	136	255	972	521	310	532
1972	1,429	128	301	1,001	520	326	583
1966 1st quarter	269	29	49	190	108	70	90
2nd quarter	268	31	47	191	105	72	91
3rd quarter	267	29	47	191	107	71	90
4th quarter	269	28	48	193	109	70	90
1967 1st quarter	276	31	46	199	111	69	96
2nd quarter	283	34	45	204	114	72	97
3rd quarter	284	35	46	204	112	72	100
4th quarter	275	34	48	193	117	67	91
1968 1st quarter	311	35	56	219	118	77	117
2nd quarter	306	31	58	218	121	70	115
3rd quarter	306	31	59	216	118	76	112
4th quarter	320 (315)*	34	59	227 (222)*	121	77	122 (117)*
1969 1st quarter	322 (327)*	32	60	231 (236)*	123	81	118 (123)*
2nd quarter	327	31	60	236	127	80	120
3rd quarter	338	32	60	247	130	79	130
4th quarter	334	32	64	238	126	82	127
1970 1st quarter	341	35	63	244	121	84	137
2nd quarter	353	36	61	256	125	86	143
3rd quarter	349	36	62	252	123	85	141
4th quarter	356	33	61	263	134	84	139
1971 1st quarter	338	33	63	242	129	77	132
2nd quarter	335	33	66	236	126	79	130
3rd quarter	346	34	64	248	132	79	135
4th quarter	344	36	62	245	133	75	136
1972 1st quarter	347	31	68	248	131	78	138
2nd quarter	359	32	73	255	131	82	146
3rd quarter	360	29	77	254	127	83	150
4th quarter	363	36	83	244	131	83	149
1973 1st quarter	372	34	78	260	132	90	150

TABLE 4. FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES OF MANUFACTURING, DISTRIBUTIVE AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,923	1,045	716	162
1961	2,219	1,269	817	132
1962	2,144	1,193	844	107
1963	2,095	1,083	928	84
1964	2,483	1,255	1,105	123
1965	2,695	1,442	1,154	100
1966	2,780	1,531	1,150	99
1967	2,849	1,496	1,214	140
1968	3,298	1,657	1,395	247
1969	3,590	1,834	1,539	217
1970	4,221	2,133	1,724	364
1971	4,378	2,173	1,821	384
1972	4,664	2,088	2,056	520
1966 1st quarter	671	365	286	21
2nd quarter	673	365	285	22
3rd quarter	685	384	276	26
4th quarter	751	418	304	30
1967 1st quarter	687	361	297	29
2nd quarter	729	380	305	44
3rd quarter	683	362	296	25
4th quarter	751	393	316	42
1968 1st quarter	748	366	341	41
2nd quarter	760	377	341	43
3rd quarter	803	412	333	59
4th quarter	988	503	381	104
1969 1st quarter	792	388	366	38
2nd quarter	869	441	376	53
3rd quarter	914	475	382	57
4th quarter	1,015	530	416	70
1970 1st quarter	937	464	402	71
2nd quarter	1,032	508	428	95
3rd quarter	1,041	545	419	77
4th quarter	1,212	616	474	122
1971 1st quarter	1,009	513	431	65
2nd quarter	1,079	530	442	108
3rd quarter	1,101	557	450	94
4th quarter	1,189	573	498	119
1972 1st quarter	1,088	521	477	91
2nd quarter	1,131	487	505	139
3rd quarter	1,118	512	501	106
4th quarter	1,327	568	574	184
1973 1st quarter	1,278	545	569	165

FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4.

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding, 701—Railways, 706—Port and Inland Water Transport, 707—Air Transport and 708—Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance Banking Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872—Educational Services and 874—Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2 are shown to the nearest £M but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

Loading the HBS Group ship MV 'Milena' with 2,000 British export cars for the west coast of America and Canada at the Port of Felixstowe. With the aid of a new nine-acre car terminal, the port is expected to handle 50,000 cars a year.

Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the first quarter of 1973

Manufacturing industry

REVISED figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks rose by £134 million, at 1963 prices seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1973. This represents an upward revision of £23 million to the provisional estimate.

The asset pattern remains similar to that at the provisional stage, with about half the total build-up of stocks taking place in work-in-progress, and the remaining increase being spread fairly evenly between materials and fuel, and stocks of finished goods.

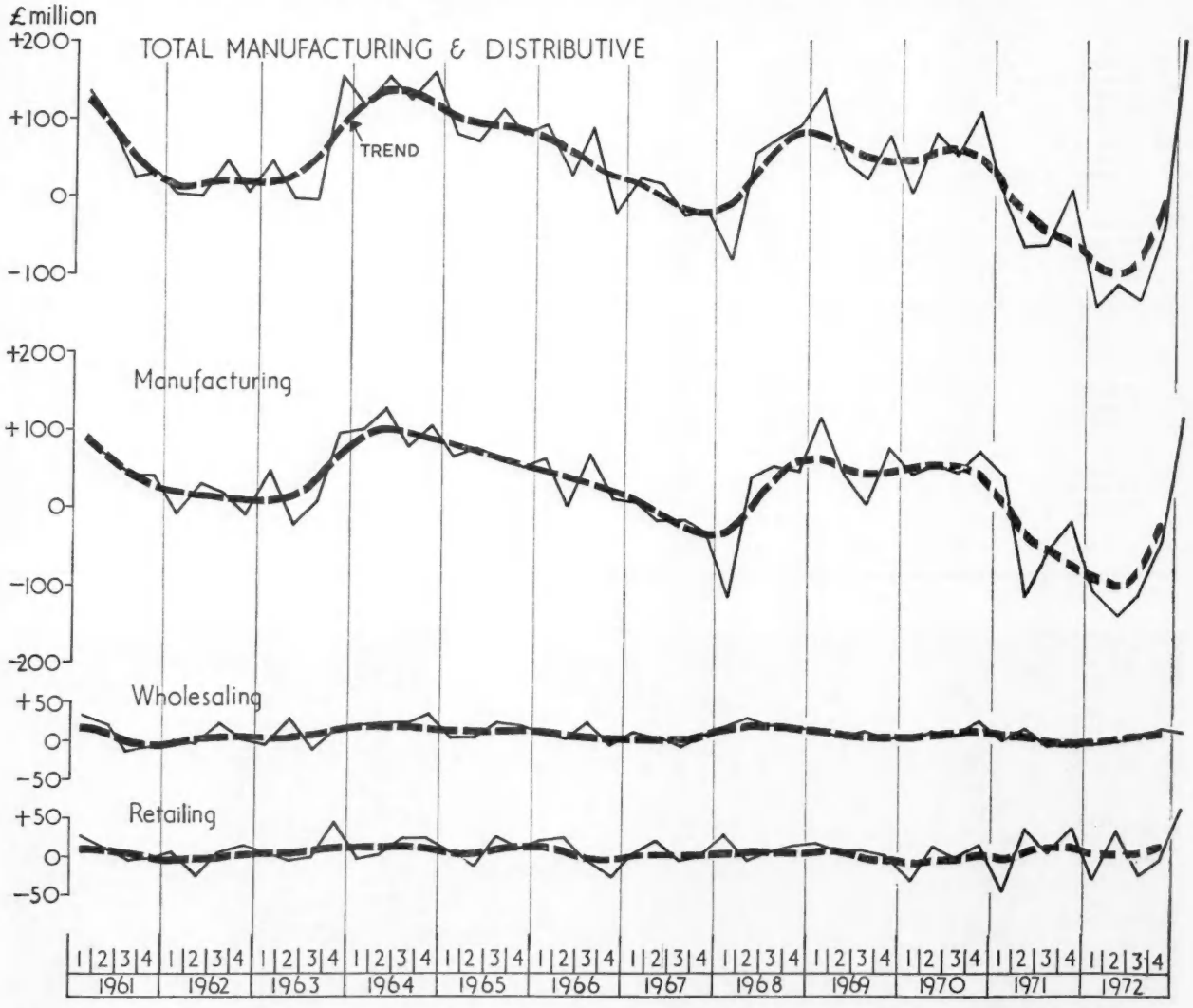
All industry groups showed a rise in their stocks, the largest being in the engineering group.

The stocks/output ratio remained low at 79.4 (in index form, end 1962 = 100). This series has been revised from the second quarter of 1972.

Distributive industries

Revised estimates indicate that wholesalers' stocks rose by £12 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1973. The increase was attributable to an appreciable rise in the volume of stocks held by general wholesale distributors, partly offset by reductions in stocks held by the two other identified groups of wholesalers. Revised figures for retailers' stocks indicate that these increased by £62 million, at 1963 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1973.

VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE IN STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Government Publications in the Midlands

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 258/259 Broad Street, Birmingham, 1

TABLE 1. VALUE OF PHYSICAL INCREASE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1972	9,508	6,942	1,266	1,301
1960	637	543	55	39
1961	296	234	32	30
1962	55	29	22	3
1963	191	122	25	43
1964	550	411	93	46
1965	341	263	47	31
1966	185	143	25	17
1967	–2	–37	13	22
1968	138	23	75	41
1969	285	232	26	27
1970	242	214	42	–13
1971	–122	–153	–4	36
1972	–438	–414	5	–28
1966 1st quarter	92	62	9	21
2nd quarter	28	2	1	25
3rd quarter	86	69	21	–4
4th quarter	–21	10	–6	–24
1967 1st quarter	23	8	10	6
2nd quarter	16	–8	4	20
3rd quarter	–22	–8	–10	–4
4th quarter	–19	–30	9	1
1968 1st quarter	–68	–111	16	27
2nd quarter	57	39	26	–7
3rd quarter	75	51	14	9
4th quarter	74	44	19	12
1969 1st quarter	139	114	12	14
2nd quarter	48	41	2	5
3rd quarter	22	4	10	8
4th quarter	76	74	2	—
1970 1st quarter	2	42	1	–41
2nd quarter	80	55	11	14
3rd quarter	51	44	7	—
4th quarter	109	72	23	15
1971 1st quarter	–3	41	–1	–44
2nd quarter	–65	–114	11	38
3rd quarter	–62	–59	–9	6
4th quarter	9	–21	–6	36
1972 1st quarter	–145	–110	–6	–29
2nd quarter	–116	–142	–5	31
3rd quarter	–134	–114	4	–24
4th quarter	–43	–49	13	–6
1973 1st quarter r	208	134	12	62

TABLE 2. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

		Analysis by industry group						Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1972	6,942	971	751	512	3,371	624	712	2,288	2,581	2,072
1960	543	39	46	83	285	30	60	226	146	171
1961	234	11	23	13	151	7	29	43	103	89
1962	29	29	–1	–18	42	–19	–3	–60	43	47
1963	122	46	–14	2	75	2	11	1	100	21
1964	411	1	47	31	239	61	32	147	178	86
1965	263	2	26	26	169	–2	41	56	98	109
1966	143	–11	31	–16	84	26	30	–22	33	133
1967	–37	18	6	–27	11	–32	–12	–39	34	–33
1968	23	—	57	30	–91	2	25	6	—	17
1969	232	3	58	–23	118	47	30	39	22	172
1970	214	14	46	32	150	–23	–5	98	36	80
1971	–153	32	28	—	–149	–38	–26	–100	–88	36
1972	–414	–30	–37	–22	–214	–97	–14	–173	–79	–162
1966 1st quarter	62	4	11	–4	33	6	13	4	16	43
2nd quarter	2	—	7	–18	3	6	5	–22	13	11
3rd quarter	69	–15	6	18	40	10	10	23	—	46
4th quarter	10	—	6	–11	9	4	2	–28	4	34
1967 1st quarter	8	–3	4	–3	10	–6	6	–9	15	3
2nd quarter	–8	3	–16	–7	24	–6	–5	–21	4	9
3rd quarter	–8	17	24	–9	–27	–3	–9	–1	3	–10
4th quarter	–30	1	–6	–8	4	–17	–3	–7	12	–34
1968 1st quarter	–111	3	–13	2	–87	–10	–7	–12	–18	–81
2nd quarter	39	–1	32	9	–20	7	11	1	5	33
3rd quarter	51	–12	19	11	27	–2	9	–1	19	33
4th quarter	44	10	19	8	–11	6	12	17	–6	32
1969 1st quarter	114	2	15	1	67	21	10	19	35	60
2nd quarter	41	–3	15	–5	23	3	8	21	–12	32
3rd quarter	4	15	–8	–15	–8	12	8	–20	4	20
4th quarter	74	–10	37	–4	37	11	4	19	–5	61
1970 1st quarter	42	6	15	1	15	1	4	11	–10	41
2nd quarter	55	8	11	4	48	–9	–6	41	28	–13
3rd quarter	44	–9	6	13	42	–5	–3	19	8	17
4th quarter	72	10	13	14	45	–10	1	28	9	35
1971 1st quarter	41	13	7	21	4	–4	1	–14	–8	63
2nd quarter	–114	–1	13	–15	–63	–35	–12	–36	–50	–28
3rd quarter	–59	–13	2	–7	–27	–1	–13	–39	–3	–17
4th quarter	–21	34	7	1	–63	3	–2	–11	–28	18
1972 1st quarter	–110	–4	2	–31	–26	–35	–16	–46	–17	–47
2nd quarter	–142	4	–29	10	–110	–20	4	–60	–9	–72
3rd quarter	–114	–26	–1	–6	–46	–25	–9	–40	–25	–49
4th quarter	–49	–4	–9	5	–32	–18	8	–28	–27	5
1973 1st quarter r	134	21	10	12	58	5	28	35	63	36

(continued on next page)

MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS
continued

TABLE 3. VALUE OF THE PHYSICAL INCREASE OF STOCKS HELD BY WHOLESALERS AT 1963 PRICES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1972	1,266	798	119	349
1960	55	32	4	19
1961	32	21	—	11
1962	22	4	4	15
1963	25	9	5	11
1964	93	49	13	30
1965	47	22	5	21
1966	25	18	—	7
1967	13	7	—	5
1968	75	48	3	24
1969	26	10	–1	17
1970	42	13	–2	31
1971	–4	–1	4	–8
1972	5	27	—	–22
1966 1st quarter	9	8	2	–1
2nd quarter	1	1	2	–2
3rd quarter	21	18	–3	7
4th quarter	–6	–8	–1	3
1967 1st quarter	10	—	—	10
2nd quarter	4	9	–4	–2
3rd quarter	–10	–10	2	–2
4th quarter	9	9	1	–1
1968 1st quarter	16	19	1	–4
2nd quarter	26	13	5	8
3rd quarter	14	11	–1	4
4th quarter	19	4	–1	16
1969 1st quarter	12	3	–1	9
2nd quarter	2	–7	—	9
3rd quarter	10	7	2	1
4th quarter	2	6	–2	–2
1970 1st quarter	1	–8	2	8
2nd quarter	11	8	–3	5
3rd quarter	7	–1	–2	10
4th quarter	23	14	1	8
1971 1st quarter	1	–14	4	10
2nd quarter	11	9	5	–2
3rd quarter	–9	3	—	–12
4th quarter	–6	1	–4	–4
1972 1st quarter	–6	–7	–6	7
2nd quarter	–5	–1	3	–7
3rd quarter	4	22	2	–20
4th quarter	13	14	1	–2
1973 1st quarter r	12	21	–7	–2

TABLE 4. INCREASE IN THE BOOK VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' AND DISTRIBUTORS' STOCKS

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1972	14,404	10,573	1,934	1,896
1960	690	586	60	44
1961	416	315	40	61
1962	143	81	30	31
1963	348	253	44	50
1964	811	590	136	85
1965	612	490	73	50
1966	468	363	51	55
1967	150	70	47	33
1968	715	462	138	115
1969	1,027	822	104	102
1970	1,164	902	162	100
1971	600	331	102	167
1972	447	225	163	58
1966 1st quarter	253	162	7	84
2nd quarter	179	138	12	29
3rd quarter	99	68	52	–21
4th quarter	–63	–5	–20	–37
1967 1st quarter	39	–14	–15	68
2nd quarter	29	18	1	11
3rd quarter	10	18	30	–38
4th quarter	73	49	32	–8
1968 1st quarter	138	17	23	98
2nd quarter	211	169	30	12
3rd quarter	176	141	57	–22
4th quarter	190	135	28	27
1969 1st quarter	349	234	16	99
2nd quarter	236	216	18	2
3rd quarter	182	138	65	–21
4th quarter	260	234	4	22
1970 1st quarter	300	252	16	32
2nd quarter	302	256	26	21
3rd quarter	208	144	78	–14
4th quarter	355	250	43	61
1971 1st quarter	236	176	15	46
2nd quarter	264	145	46	73
3rd quarter	19	–7	56	–30
4th quarter	81	18	–15	78
1972 1st quarter	2	–38	–19	59
2nd quarter	74	21	18	36
3rd quarter	82	48	97	–62
4th quarter	288	195	68	26
1973 1st quarter r	570	365	37	167

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour. Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.*

Price **63p** (*by post* 72½p). Annual Subscription £8.60 including postage, and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest.

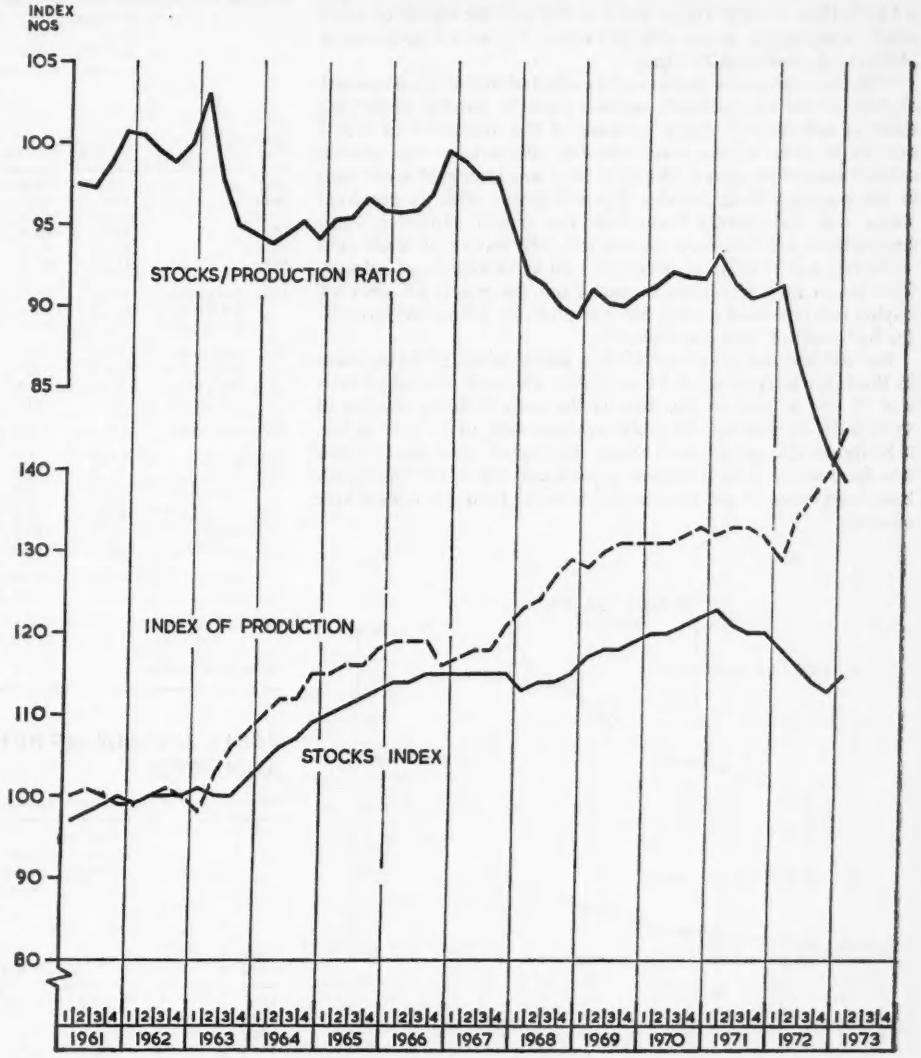
Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

TABLE 5. THE RELATIONSHIP OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS TO MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

Index numbers—4th quarter 1962 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1963 prices	Production (with 1963 net output weight)	Ratio of Stocks to Production
1961 Q 1	97	100	97.5
2	98	101	97.3
3	99	100	98.8
4	100	99	100.7
1962 Q 1	99	99	100.5
2	100	100	99.5
3	100	101	98.9
4	100	100	100.0
1963 Q 1	101	98	103.0
2	100	103	97.7
3	100	106	95.0
4	102	108	94.5
1964 Q 1	104	110	93.9
2	106	112	94.4
3	107	112	95.2
4	109	115	94.2
1965 Q 1	110	115	95.3
2	111	116	95.4
3	112	116	96.7
4	113	118	95.8
1966 Q 1	114	119	95.7
2	114	119	95.9
3	115	119	96.8
4	115	116	99.5
1967 Q 1	115	117	98.9
2	115	118	97.9
3	115	118	97.9
4	115	121	94.9
1968 Q 1	113	123	91.9
2	114	124	91.3
3	114	127	90.1
4	115	129	89.4
1969 Q 1	117	128	91.1
2	118	130	90.3
3	118	131	90.1
4	119	131	90.8
1970 Q 1	120	131	91.3
2	120	131	92.2
3	121	132	91.9
4	122	133	91.8
1971 Q 1	123	132	93.3
2	121	133	91.4
3	120	133	90.6
4	120	132	90.9
1972 Q 1	118	129	91.3
2	116	134	86.6
3	114	137	83.4
4	113	140	80.9
1973 Q 1 r	115	145	79.4



Notes:
(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.
(2) The 1963 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1962 for the purpose of this table. Estimates for 1961 are based on the previous 1958 based index.
(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1972, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

£2.40 (*by post* £2.51).

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH) Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

Retail sales in May

THE seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in May is 110.7 (1966 = 100). This is much in line with the figure for April which reflected the once-and-for-all effect of pre-VAT spending in March and possibly in February.

With the index for May, most of the effect of the bringing forward of expenditure has probably worked through, but the underlying trend is still unclear. Some measure of the movement in recent months is given by the three monthly comparison—the volume of total sales in the period March to May was 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months. The volume of sales by non-food shops was also slightly lower over this period. However, these comparisons are influenced by the monthly pattern of retail sales so far this year. The fall of over 2 per cent in the volume of sales by food shops may also stem in part from the effects of pre-VAT buying (on non-food goods), but it is probably influenced more by the high level of sales last December.

For the first five months of 1973, a period which probably takes in the full effects of pre-VAT spending, the total volume of sales was 7½ per cent above the level in the corresponding months of 1972. Sales by clothing and footwear shops were 10 per cent higher, sales by durable goods shops 18 per cent higher, and sales by other non-food shops (which include department stores and mail-order businesses) were 11 per cent higher. Sales by food shops were little changed.

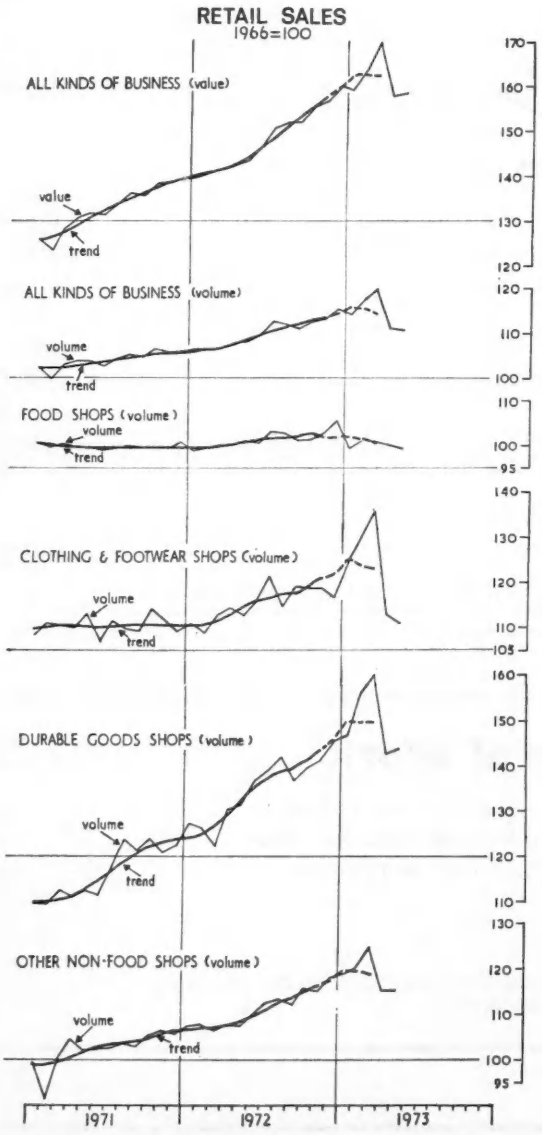


TABLE 1. VOLUME OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of sales per week (average 1966 prices) — 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
(Sales in 1966 £ million)	(11,549)	(5,016)	Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	101.1	100.8	101.3	100	103	101
1968	103.1	101.4	104.4	104	109	103
1969	102.4	102.1	102.7	104	104	101
1970	103.6	101.8	104.9	108	107	103
1971	103.8	99.7	107.0	110	116	102
1972	110.0	101.3	116.8	115	135	111
1971 2nd quarter	103.2	99.3	106.3	110	111	103
3rd quarter	104.4	99.5	108.2	110	121	103
4th quarter	105.9	100.0	110.4	111	122	106
1972 1st quarter	106.3	99.4	111.5	111	125	107
2nd quarter	108.5	100.5	114.7	114	133	108
3rd quarter	111.8	102.1	119.2	118	139	113
4th quarter	113.7	103.1	121.8	118	143	117
1973 1st quarter	117.1	100.3	130.0	130	154	121
1972 October	112.4	101.1	121.1	119	140	116
November	113.0	102.5	121.0	119	141	115
December*	115.2	105.2	123.0	117	146	118
1973 January	114.2	99.3	125.6	124	147	119
February	117.1	101.2	129.3	130	155	120
March*	119.4	100.5	134.0	135	159	124
April	111.1	100.0	119.5	113	142	115
May	110.7	99.3	119.5	111	143	115
1972/3 Dec.-Feb.	115.5	102.2	125.7	123	149	119
Mar.-May	114.2	100.0	125.1	121	149	119
Percentage increase	−1.1	−2.2	−0.5	−2	–	–

TABLE 2. VALUE OF RETAIL SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) — 1966 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
(Sales in 1966 £ million)	(11,549)	(5,016)	Total (6,533)	Clothing and footwear shops (1,771)	Durable goods shops (1,229)	Other non-food shops (†) (3,534)
1967	102.8	102.6	103.0	102	104	103
1968	109.1	107.5	110.3	108	114	110
1969	114.2	114.6	113.9	113	114	114
1970	122.2	121.0	123.2	123	125	123
1971	132.7	130.7	134.2	134	143	131
1972	148.6	142.3	153.3	150	170	149
1971 2nd quarter	131.2	129.2	132.7	132	137	131
3rd quarter	135.1	132.7	137.0	135	150	134
4th quarter	138.7	135.7	141.0	138	152	138
1972 1st quarter	140.8	137.0	143.8	140	156	141
2nd quarter	144.2	138.3	148.7	147	165	144
3rd quarter	151.5	144.6	156.8	155	175	151
4th quarter	157.6	149.4	163.9	159	184	160
1973 1st quarter	164.9	150.8	175.6	177	199	167
1972 October	155.4	146.4	162.4	159	180	158
November	156.7	148.6	163.0	160	183	158
December*	160.2	152.6	166.0	158	188	162
1973 January	159.4	146.9	169.0	168	188	163
February	164.7	151.7	174.6	177	199	165
March*	169.4	153.3	181.7	185	208	171
April	158.0	154.0	161.1	156	180	157
May	158.8	154.9	161.9	156	182	158
1972/3 Dec.-Feb.	161.3	150.6	169.6	167	192	163
Mar.-May	162.6	154.0	169.3	167	191	163
Percentage increase	0.8	2.3	−0.2	–	–	–

The indices for all shops, food shops and total non-food shops are shown to the first decimal place to help interpretation, but should not be regarded as necessarily accurate to the final digit. The best indication of the recent trend is normally obtained by comparing the average index for the latest three months with the average for the immediately preceding three months but month to month fluctuations may sometimes make it preferable to average two or four months.

The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The May 1973 sales period was the four weeks from April 29, 1973 to May 26, 1973. The corresponding period in 1972 was from April 30, 1972 to May 27, 1972.

(†) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in May

NEW instalment credit advanced by finance houses and retailers amounted to £221 million in May (in seasonally adjusted terms). This was about the same as in April and brought the total for the latest three months to £704 million, 3 per cent less than in the preceding three months. Finance houses advanced slightly over half of the total—£357 million compared with £347 million advanced by retailers.

Retailers experienced a small increase in the value of instalment credit sales in May compared with April although in the three months March-May as a whole sales were 2 per cent less than in the December-February period. Department stores increased their instalment credit sales by 8 per cent between these two three-monthly periods but the increase was more than offset by decreases in sales of 3 per cent by durable goods shops and 2 per cent by other instalment credit retailers (mainly mail-order houses).

The value of instalments outstanding to retailers increased by £34 million between March and May compared with £22 million between December and February. Debt owing to finance houses showed much larger increases: £76 million in the latest three months and £122 million in the December-February period. For both finance houses and retailers the increase in debt outstanding was much smaller in May, £11 million in total, than in other recent months. At the end of May the total amount outstanding was £2,234 million (*not* seasonally adjusted), 28 per cent more than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. HIRE-PURCHASE AND OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT BUSINESS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

£ million

	Total		Finance Houses†		Retailers‡	
	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt	New credit extended	Increase in debt
1969	1,587	−20	701	−21	886	1
1970	1,735	84	822	58	913	26
1971	2,053	240	990	165	1,063	75
1972	2,497	424	1,222	296	1,275	128
1971 2nd quarter	478	37	214	9	264	28
3rd quarter	572	107	285	74	287	33
4th quarter	572	83	274	61	298	22
1972 1st quarter	575	87	273	57	302	30
2nd quarter	612	108	304	75	308	33
3rd quarter	640	123	309	75	331	48
4th quarter	670	106	336	89	334	17
1973 1st quarter	770	177	402	136	368	41
1972 October	219	33	108	26	111	7
November	230	42	119	31	111	11
December	221	31	109	32	112	− 1
1973 January	261	66	138	53	123	13
February	246	47	125	37	121	10
March	263	64	139	46	124	18
April	220	35	109	22	111	13
May	221	11	109	8	112	3
1972 Dec.-Feb. 1973	728	144	372	122	356	22
1973 Mar-May	704	110	357	76	347	34
Percentage Increase	−3		−4		−3	
Debt outstanding at December 31, 1972 (unadjusted)	—	2,047	—	1,306	—	741

† Direct business only: ie excluding agreements block discounted with finance houses by retailers.

‡ Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'. For further definitions see footnote to Table 2

TABLE 2. RETAILERS' INSTALMENT CREDIT SALES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of value of sales per week (current prices) 1966 = 100

	Total†	Durable goods shops	Department stores	Other instalment credit retailers‡
H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1966 §				
£ million	(862)	(327)	(46)	(489)
1969	111	100	113	117
1970	121	112	119	128
1971	134	138	138	131
1972	158	162	157	155
1971 2nd quarter	134	122	133	142
3rd quarter	143	154	145	136
4th quarter	147	153	145	144
1972 1st quarter	149	151	152	148
2nd quarter	153	163	157	146
3rd quarter	164	167	164	162
4th quarter	165	166	155	166
1973 1st quarter	183	177	188	186
1972 October	164	160	163	166
November	165	168	163	164
December*	166	168	141	168
1973 January	183	173	172	190
February	180	175	197	182
March*	185	183	196	185
April	166	159	172	170
May	168	158	178	174
1972 Dec.-Feb. 1973 av.	176	172	170	180
1973 Mar.-May av.	174	168	183	177
Percentage increase	−2	−3	8	−2

† Durable goods shops, department stores and 'other instalment credit retailers'.

‡ General stores (other than department stores), general mail order houses and co-operative societies' non-durable goods departments.

§ Excluding sales against checks issued by other organisations.

The monthly periods for retailers consists of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The period covered by May 1973 sales was the four weeks from April 29, 1973 to May 26, 1973. The corresponding period in 1972 was from April 30 1972 to May 27, 1972.

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for April was 134 (1965 = 100), 10 per cent more than in April 1972.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales showed no change on a year earlier.

Index numbers of the value of sales in April and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders are shown below. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (tel. Belfast (0232) 34488, ext 336).

	April 1973	
The value of sales by:	Index number 1965 = 100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	134	10
Food shops	163	16
Non-food shops	116	5
Of which:		
Clothing and footwear shops	124	22
Durable goods shops	133	4
Miscellaneous non-food shops	108	−5
Department and general stores	117	23

United Kingdom official reserves in June

AFTER receipts of $325 million from public sector foreign currency borrowing and long-term debt servicing payments of $67 million the UK official reserves rose by $274 million during June to stand at $7,013 million at the end of the month.

CATERING TRADES

Turnover in May

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the three months March to May was less than 2 per cent more than in the preceding three months, after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This is a distinct slackening compared with recent rates of increase.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier, based on non-seasonally adjusted data, for the main kinds of business, are as follows:

	All caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1973 1st quarter	13	17	14	13	13
April	14	15	16	14	10
May	12	12	12	12	10

VALUE OF CATERING TRADES TURNOVER
Seasonally adjusted
1969 = 100

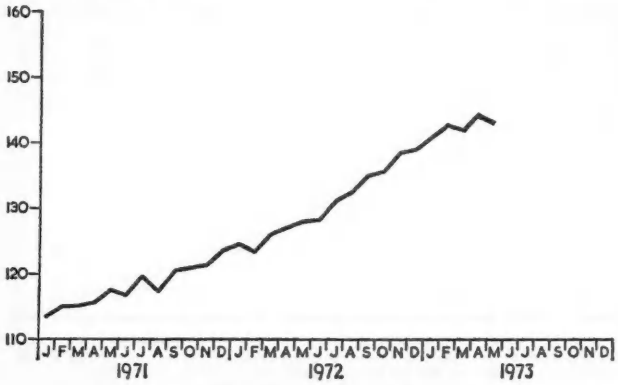


TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1969 = 100

	Value at current prices (Turnover in 1969—£2,533 million)
1969	100
1970	108
1971	118
1972	131
1969 1st quarter	97
2nd quarter	99
3rd quarter	101
4th quarter	102
1970 1st quarter	105
2nd quarter	108
3rd quarter	109
4th quarter	111
1971 1st quarter	115
2nd quarter	117
3rd quarter	119
4th quarter	122
1972 1st quarter	125
2nd quarter	128
3rd quarter	133
4th quarter	138
1973 1st quarter	142
1972 October	136
November	139
December*	139
1973 January	141
February	143
March*	142
April	144
May	143
1972 December-1973 February	141
1973 March-May	143
Percentage increase	2

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The May 1973 period was the four weeks from April 29, 1973 to May 26, 1973. The May 1972 period was the four weeks from April 30, 1972 to May 27, 1972.

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for May

THE export unit value index, on a balance of payments basis, rose by nearly 1 per cent in May, whilst the import unit value index rose by 3 per cent: the terms of trade index fell by two points. The average level of the export unit value index in the three months March to May, was 3½ per cent higher than in the previous three months and over the same periods the import unit value index rose by nearly 8 per cent.

So far this year the average monthly export unit value index has been 4½ per cent higher than in the second half of last year: for the corresponding periods the import unit value index has risen 14 per cent.

Commodity groups

In the three monthly period ending May, compared with the previous three months, there were rises of 2 per cent and 10 per cent in the export unit values for manufactured goods and non-manufactures respectively. Among manufactured goods, textiles, metals and chemicals showed above average increases in export unit values. For the import unit value indices, and again comparing the three months ending May with the previous three monthly period (ending February), there were substantial increases for the basic materials and food groups, with rises occurring over a wide range of commodities.

TABLE 1. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS ON A BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS 1961 = 100

	Unit Value Index Numbers (Unadjusted)			Volume Index Numbers (Seasonally adjusted)	
	Imports	Exports	Terms of Trade†	Imports	Exports
1969	126	127	101	146	149
1970	131	136	104	155	154
1971	134	148	110	160	160
1972	143	157	110	177	159
1970 1st quarter	131	131	101	148	155
2nd quarter	132	134	102	157	155
3rd quarter	131	136	104	152	145
4th quarter	131	139	106	162	162
1971 1st quarter	131	143	109	160	150
2nd quarter	135	146	108	162	167
3rd quarter	137	149	109	157	166
4th quarter	137	152	111	161	159
1972 1st quarter	139	155	111	170	158
2nd quarter	140	157	112	175	162
3rd quarter*	[144]	[160]	[111]	[169]	[141]
4th quarter	152	162	106	195	178
1973 1st quarter r	164	166	101	196	176
1972 January	140	154	110	160	157
February	139	154	111	173	160
March	140	156	112	177	160
April	140	156	112	175	158
May	139	157	113	175	157
June	140	157	112	175	172
July	142	158	111	158	166
August*	[145]	[162]	[112]	[143]	[100]
September*	[146]	[160]	[110]	[206]	[168]
October	147	161	110	202	183
November	152	161	106	198	177
December	157	163	104	187	172
1973 January	160	165	103	192	177
February	165	166	101	191	177
March	169	168	99	205	173
April p	173	171	99	185	187
May	178	172	97	205	176
Average of 3 months ending					
February 1973	161	165	102	190	176
May 1973	173	170	98	198	179

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates. * Affected by the dock strike.
r Revised.

TABLE 2. IMPORT AND EXPORT UNIT VALUE INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	100	102	98	100	101	103	101
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	105	104	100	102	102	106	103
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	107	107	107	105
1965	107	113	102	90	109	109	105	109	104	109	113	110	108
1966	109	114	103	84	114	113	107	114	106	111	120	114	113
1967	109	113	99	92	116	114	102	116	106	111	120	118	116
1968	121	120	107	107	135	123	108	126	113	115	131	128	128
1969	126	124	115	100	142	127	114	130	116	122	139	131	131
1970	132	132	121	98	148	136	118	140	126	127	155	141	138
1971	136	140	122	120	145	147	126	152	129	132	156	159	148
1972	143	153	128	120	151	157	135	161	134	139	160	172	156
1970 1st quarter	131	129	119	96	151	131	116	134	119	124	151	134	134
2nd quarter	132	132	121	95	151	134	117	137	123	126	155	137	137
3rd quarter	132	133	122	97	149	136	119	140	125	126	156	140	139
4th quarter	132	135	120	102	147	139	119	143	128	127	156	145	142
1971 1st quarter	133	136	120	111	144	143	123	147	132	130	156	151	145
2nd quarter	137	140	123	121	147	148	125	150	129	134	157	155	147
3rd quarter	138	142	123	125	149	149	128	154	132	133	157	161	150
4th quarter	138	143	122	122	147	152	128	157	136	133	156	167	152
1972 1st quarter	139	148	121	118	147	155	131	159	134	135	157	170	156
2nd quarter	140	149	125	117	148	156	133	161	136	139	158	172	155
3rd quarter*	[145]	..	..	..	..	[160]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th quarter	152	162	140	124	158	162	139	166	138	144	165	177	161
1973 1st quarter	164	179	157	134	164	166	152	169	144	149	172	178	164
1972 January	139	148	122	118	149	154	129	159	131	135	158	169	157
February	138	148	120	117	146	154	130	159	134	134	156	169	154
March	139	148	121	118	148	156	133	160	138	135	158	171	156
April	140	149	124	118	147	156	132	161	137	138	158	172	154
May	140	149	124	117	148	157	133	161	135	138	158	172	156
June	141	150	127	116	149	156	133	161	136	142	158	172	154
July	143	150	129	117	152	158	135	162	136	136	158	174	157
August*	[145]	..	..	..	..	[162]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September*	[145]	..	..	..	..	[160]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	147	157	133	122	155	161	138	166	139	141	164	177	160
November	152	162	141	125	157	161	136	166	137	144	165	177	161
December	157	168	147	127	162	163	142	167	138	147	168	177	160
1973 January	159	172	151	129	162	165	149	168	143	147	170	178	163
February	164	180	156	135	162	165	148	169	144	151	171	177	165
March	169	183	163	137	168	168	158	170	144	149	175	178	165
April	174	188	170	136	175	171	160	173	147	157	180	182	165
May	179	198	177	142	175	172	165	174	149	163	179	181	168
Average of 3 months ending													
February 1973	160	174	152	130	162	164	146	168	142	149	170	177	163
May 1973	174	190	170	138	173	170	161	172	147	157	178	180	166

* Affected by the dock strike.

(*continued on next page*)

Subscription form for Trade and Industry

To Her Majesty's Stationery Office:

London S.E.1: P.O. Box 569
Bristol 1: 50 Fairfax Street
Manchester 2: Brazennose Street
Enclosed please find £7.60
Cardiff: 109 St. Mary Street
being one year's subscription to
Belfast 1: 7-11 Linenhall Street
TRADE AND INDUSTRY
Edinburgh 2: 13a Castle Street
(incorporating the Board of Trade Journal)
Birmingham 1: 258 Broad Street
The copy should be sent to:

Name .....

Address .....

.....

UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 3. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (UNADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS) 1961 = 100

	Imports					Exports							
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods	Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
								Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	106	101	107	100	101	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	107	112	107	113	102	99	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	107	111	126	106	102	108	122
1965	119	102	107	140	137	116	111	117	131	105	109	115	128
1966	122	100	102	154	146	121	117	121	140	99	105	121	134
1967	132	104	101	165	167	119	119	119	149	95	108	114	136
1968	146	107	111	175	195	136	136	136	169	111	119	131	158
1969	149	103	108	188	207	150	138	153	185	123	126	148	187
1970	156	104	110	202	223	155	151	155	195	133	131	148	182
1971	162	104	101	216	241	164	159	165	215	142	137	154	205
1972	177	104	102	214	285	166	167	167	228	151	134	150	219
1970 1st quarter	150	104	105	198	208	154	141	157	194	132	130	150	189
2nd quarter	164	105	115	204	240	161	148	163	209	138	145	157	181
3rd quarter	149	99	105	204	210	141	140	141	185	125	116	132	170
4th quarter	166	111	118	214	234	168	176	165	210	154	137	157	193
1971 1st quarter	165	109	104	241	236	147	134	151	187	129	123	147	177
2nd quarter	164	108	99	226	241	172	163	174	225	147	143	167	204
3rd quarter	155	99	103	193	231	164	170	163	213	138	132	147	217
4th quarter	166	105	98	216	252	172	168	173	226	161	149	154	222
1972 1st quarter	177	107	100	238	274	160	156	161	215	144	129	148	204
2nd quarter	179	106	104	217	285	174	171	176	246	157	143	158	222
3rd quarter *	[162]	..	..	..	..	[138]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th quarter	192	110	112	215	318	191	206	189	253	175	156	171	240
1973 1st quarter	203	113	113	227	342	183	176	186	255	169	147	165	253
1972 January	165	101	101	215	248	156	168	154	208	141	123	148	172
February	173	106	104	216	269	163	151	166	219	148	134	148	221
March	193	113	96	282	305	160	149	163	216	142	129	146	219
April	169	96	99	217	269	156	160	157	228	140	126	142	192
May	181	110	106	213	289	180	166	183	257	161	139	166	241
June	186	112	106	220	295	185	188	186	253	171	164	167	232
July	153	86	91	190	245	160	143	163	218	139	131	149	209
August *	[137]	..	..	..	..	[98]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September *	[196]	..	..	..	..	[157]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	203	125	120	211	330	198	215	197	260	183	177	172	259
November	203	112	118	230	341	202	218	200	272	190	169	185	231
December	171	94	98	204	282	172	185	170	227	152	124	154	229
1973 January	216	132	122	246	348	189	183	192	260	170	154	173	250
February	177	90	101	203	304	174	161	177	235	157	136	158	245
March	217	118	117	232	374	187	184	190	269	179	151	163	263
April	178	97	103	208	298	187	177	191	253	160	140	161	300
May	218	112	120	241	379	197	192	199	288	191	157	183	235

* Affected by the dock strike.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886–1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. **£7** (by post £7.25)

Also available

British Labour Statistics: Year book 1970 **£7.20** (by post £7.45)

Government publications can be bought from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

HMSO BOOKS

TABLE 4. IMPORT AND EXPORT VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) (OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS BASIS)

1961 = 100

	Imports							Exports							
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactured goods		Total	Non-manufactures	Manufactured goods					
						Total	Excl. US military aircraft etc.			Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and transport eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3		5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000		327	222	106		337	1,000	145	824	84	63	121	417	139
1970 1st quarter	150	150	104	108	191	210	209	155	147	156	194	131	135	148	187
2nd quarter	158	158	103	114	194	228	226	155	148	156	197	132	139	148	184
3rd quarter	153	152	101	103	210	215	215	145	146	145	185	127	119	140	167
4th quarter	164	164	107	114	215	237	236	162	163	161	205	143	132	154	192
1971 1st quarter	162	162	107	105	231	234	233	150	144	152	195	133	128	146	177
2nd quarter	162	162	107	100	220	236	235	169	164	170	220	144	138	159	212
3rd quarter	160	160	102	101	202	239	239	170	175	169	218	142	137	157	213
4th quarter	165	165	100	96	213	256	256	166	155	170	225	150	144	154	219
1972 1st quarter	172	172	103	101	223	271	271	162	164	163	223	147	132	147	207
2nd quarter	174	174	104	103	208	271	271	169	171	170	235	154	137	150	224
3rd quarter *	[169]	..	..	..	..	..	..	[149]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th quarter	193	193	109	112	216	327	327	185	191	185	253	166	150	169	239
1973 1st quarter	195	195	108	112	213	333	333	186	187	187	260	172	150	164	249
1972 January	163	163	100	99	202	259	259	164	177	160	223	149	132	152	177
February	174	174	107	107	208	272	272	166	159	170	229	151	136	151	229
March	179	179	102	96	258	281	281	158	156	158	218	142	128	139	214
April	173	173	99	104	216	271	271	165	170	163	230	145	127	150	202
May	172	172	108	103	196	266	266	164	164	169	236	149	125	146	247
June	176	176	105	100	212	276	276	177	179	177	240	167	158	155	225
July	157	157	90	92	207	246	246	164	149	167	223	147	132	149	219
August *	[146]	..	..	..	..	..	..	[107]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September *	[205]	..	..	..	..	..	..	[175]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	199	199	121	118	212	323	323	191	200	191	251	170	169	175	252
November	196	196	104	117	222	331	331	185	195	185	264	173	152	177	211
December	185	185	101	101	213	326	326	180	179	180	243	154	128	157	254
1973 January	193	193	115	106	212	326	326	187	186	188	259	170	155	168	241
February	190	190	98	110	212	327	327	186	183	189	254	169	146	168	256
March	203	203	109	118	214	346	346	183	194	184	266	177	149	156	252
April	188	188	104	111	212	310	310	197	189	199	260	172	148	171	306
May	206	206	110	118	226	346	346	183	187	184	257	173	140	158	260
Average of 3 months ending															
February 1973	189	189	105	106	212	326	326	184	183	186	252	164	143	164	250
May 1973	199	199	108	116	217	334	334	188	190	189	261	174	146	162	273

* Affected by the dock strike.

Retailers' stocks in May

THE value of stocks at constant prices held by retailers at the end of May showed an increase of 11 per cent over the corresponding month last year. This large increase reflects, in part, the virtually unchanged level in the volume of retail trade in May following the sharp fall in April.

As explained in last month's article, with the introduction of VAT the current price estimates of stocks are being valued exclusive of this tax. This leads to a discontinuity in the series between March and April, and, for the time being, the usual comparisons with a year earlier will not be given. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and estimates are consistent with those for earlier months.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*
(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174	179	192	192	194	195	180	190	189	207	226	192
1973	186	191	209	206	213							
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*	*10*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*3*
1973	*7*	*7*	*9*									

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118	120	129	129	130	130	120	126	124	135	147	124
1973	120	123	134	140	143							
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*–3*	*–1*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*–1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*–1*	*–2*	*–*	*1*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*–2*
1973	*2*	*3*	*4*	*8*	*11*							

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

July 25, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford HR4 8DS

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20-21 King Street, Hereford HR4 9DB (Tel: 0432 55441)

Miscellaneous stores, including 23 vehicles; 13 fork lift trucks; generators; compressors; machine, hand tools; charging sets; tyres; batteries; tarpaulins; arc welding set; hydraulic and screw jacks; binoculars; watches; cameras; furniture; 24,000 soup bowls; clothing, including greatcoats, jerseys, trousers; white and coloured blankets; scrap rags and canvas; aircraft, MT, wireless and electrical spares; kitchen and household utensils; quantity of EPNS tableware, etc.

August 8, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers, Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (Tel: 0752-69292)

Miscellaneous stores including, clothing; textiles; mixed rags; tentage; furniture; kitchen equipment; lamps; lanterns; clocks and watches; binoculars; telescopes; electrical spares and instruments; batteries and tyres; machine and hand tools, etc.

August 15/16, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester

Auctioneers: Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants (Tel: 03292-4211)

Approximately 1,700 lots of miscellaneous stores, including clothing; furniture, chairs, desks, tables, wardrobes; binoculars; clocks and watches; electrical, MT & wireless spares; kitchen ware; photographic equipment; scrap ferrous and non-ferrous metals; tyres; fork lift trucks; machine tools, small quantity of vehicles, towed scraper, etc.

Sale by Tender Machine Tools

Borer; Bench, Pedestal and Radial Drills; Surface Grinders; Turret and Centre Lathes; Horizontal and Universal Millers; Sawing, Shaping and Sheetmetal working Machines, etc.

Locations: Holton Heath, Dorset and Woolston, Hants.

Permission to view on presentation of tender forms only, obtainable from: Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. July 26, 1973.

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (Tel. 01-248 9876 ext. 6147).

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ships for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned tug 'as lying' at Great Harbour, Greenock.

'CHAINSHOT' Steel, built 1945. GT 56. NT 17. Length (BP) 66 ft. Breadth (mld) 18 ft. 6 in. Depth (mld) 8 ft. 6 in. Light Displacement 117 tons. Engine: Single screw, diesel, by Newbury Diesel Co. Ltd. BHP 350.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060, ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "CHAINSHOT" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on August 2, 1973.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned tug 'as lying' at HM Naval Base, Portsmouth.

'TID 3' Steel, built 1943. GT 54. NT not available. Length (BP) 65 ft. Breadth (mld) 17 ft. Depth (mld) 8 ft. Light Displacement 86 tons. Engine: Single screw, coal-fired, steam reciprocating compound, by John Dickinson, Sunderland. IHP 220.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plan and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060 ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "TID 3" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on July 19, 1973.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

TYRES

and

Graded Waste Rubber and raw materials for the Rubber Industry

World Wide Exporters

WILLIAM TYZACK

FIRST AVENUE

EDMONTON, LONDON, N.18

TEL: 01-807 2150

For All Plant or Machinery (Secondhand) Quarry, Grinding, Screening, Conveying, Fans 'Blowers', Motors, Gearboxes, Pumps.

You name it, We have got It at:

Walker & Partners Limited,
Inkersall Road Estate,
Staveley, Nr. Chesterfield,
Derbyshire.
Tel. Staveley 2147
Telex. Chamcom Sheffield 54208

New statistics for industry

NEW statutory quarterly inquiries into the output and sales of nine industries, designed to provide up-to-date statistical information to the industry concerned as well as to the Government have been launched by the Business Statistics Office. The results of all these inquiries will be published in the Business Monitor series.

The industries are as follows:

Water supply

Questions on the inquiry form have been compiled after consultation between the Department of the Environment and the British Waterworks Association. Forms will be sent to approximately 200 establishments in the industry—all those employing 25 people or more. The first return covers the second quarter of 1973.

Rope, twine and net

Product headings on the inquiry form compiled after consultation between the Department of Trade and Industry and trade associations representing the interests of the various sectors of the industry.

Forms will be sent to approximately 60 establishments in the industry—all those employing 25 people or more. The first return covers the second quarter of 1973.

Lubricating oils and greases

Product headings compiled after consultation between the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Lubricants Federation Ltd.

Forms will be sent to approximately 90 establishments in the industry—all those employing 25 people or more. The first return covers the second quarter of 1973.

Soft drinks

Product headings compiled after close co-operation between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and interested trade associations. Forms will be sent to approximately 440 establishments in the industry—all those employing 11 people or more.

The first return covers the second quarter of 1973 and replaces two inquiries previously conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food namely, the quarterly production of soft drinks and fruit juices and the annual production of soft drinks.

Animal and poultry foods

Product headings compiled after co-operation between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and interested trade associations. Forms will be sent to approximately 330 establishments in the industry—all those employing 25 people or more.

The first return covers the second quarter of 1973 and replaces a quarterly inquiry conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food covering production and stocks of fish and meat meals of feeding quality.

Grain milling

Product headings compiled after co-operation between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and interested trade associations. Forms will be sent to approximately 180 establishments in the industry—all those employing 25 people or more. The first return covers the second quarter of 1973.

Ordnance and small arms

Product headings compiled after consultation between the Department of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Defence. Forms will be sent to all establishments in the industry employing 25 people or more. The first return covers the second quarter of 1973.

Miscellaneous metal goods

Product headings compiled after consultation between the Department of Trade and Industry and interested trade associations. Forms will be sent to approximately 1,800 establishments manufacturing miscellaneous metal goods—all those employing 25 people or more. The first return covers the second quarter of 1973.

Dyestuffs and pigments

Product headings compiled after consultation between the Department of Trade and Industry, the Chemical Industries Association and the British Colour Makers' Association.

Forms will be sent to approximately 50 establishments in the industry—all those employing 25 people or more.

The first return covers the second quarter of 1973, and replaces the existing quarterly inquiry into colours and the monthly collection of statistics, previously undertaken by the Dyestuffs Office which have been discontinued.

New Business Monitor for aluminium and aluminium alloys

THE first quarters' results of a new statistical inquiry into manufacturers' sales of aluminium and aluminium alloys have been published in the Business Monitor series.

Products covered in the inquiry include unwrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, semi-manufactures of aluminium and aluminium foil laminates. These first results relate to sales during the fourth quarter of 1972.

This inquiry, which is part of a new system of industrial statistics being introduced by the Government Statistical Service, has been designed after consultation with the industry both to meet official statistical requirements and to provide industry with detailed sales information for marketing and management purposes.

The figures in the new Monitor have been compiled from returns received from establishments with 25 or more employees classified to Minimum List Headings 321 of the Standard Industrial Classification (Aluminium and Aluminium Alloys). They also include sales of the principal products of this industry by establishments employing 25 or more persons classified to other industries included in the new system of quarterly inquiries.

In view of the detailed nature of the new inquiry it was expected that firms would take some time to organise their records to provide the information sought. Response to the initial quarters inquiry did, in fact, prove to be slow, but is now largely complete and it is hoped progressively to speed up publication of future results.

The new Monitor (reference P153) is available on subscription of 37½p (including postage) per year from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569 London SE1.

Review of quarterly sales inquiries

QUARTERLY sales inquiries have been introduced progressively since 1968 into more than 150 sectors of mining and manufacturing industry. It is intended that the experience gained in operating them should now be reviewed. The first reviews, to take place from July onwards, will cover some of the earlier inquiries in the following industry sectors.

Standard Industrial Classification

Order	MLH	Industry
X	370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
XVII	471	Timber
	472	Furniture and upholstery
	473	Bedding and soft furnishings
	474	Shop and office fitting
	475	Wooden containers and baskets
	479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures

Comments on these inquiries, or suggestions for improvement, from users or suppliers of information should be sent to Miss E. W. Cobbledick, Division EcS3 Room 107, Department of Trade and Industry, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG.

Name and address with cable

British firms cabling an overseas organisation for the first time should ensure that they include their name and full postal address. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
P 64 Metal-working machine tools for December, January and February.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
P104 Aerospace products for fourth quarter.

Service and distributive series

Monthly at £2 each a year post free:
SD1 Food shops for May
SD2 Clothing and footwear shops for May
SD3 Durable goods shops for May
SD4 Miscellaneous non-food shops for May.

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:
SD6 Instalment credit business of finance houses for May
SD8 Instalment credit business of retailers for May.

Business Monitors in the Production, Service and Distributive and Miscellaneous series are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. The Census of Production reports are available on standing order from the same address or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

Exceptionally copies can be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Trade and Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET or at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Department's Central Library which will supply prices on request (Tel: 01-222 7877, ext. 3038).

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

British labour statistics for 1971

THE third of the new series of year books setting out British labour statistics has been published. It is *British Labour Statistics: Year Book 1971* (HMSO, price £7.20), compiled by the Department of Employment.

Subjects covered include wage rates; hours of work; retail prices; employment and unemployment; vacancies; family expenditure; industrial disputes; membership of trade unions; industrial accidents; labour costs; and output per person employed. Regional analyses of many items are also included.

Where appropriate, comparative figures covering 10 years are included. Many of the tables have already appeared in the *Department of Employment Gazette*, but their bringing together in one volume makes for ease of reference. The year books supplement the information contained in *British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968*, the standard work of reference, published by HMSO in June 1971. The previous year books covered 1969 and 1970.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the four weeks ended May 26, 1973.

Distributors' earnings submitted	£
Low cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	64,280
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	5,533
	69,813
High cost films (including Newsreels after multiplying by 2 or 2½)	297,950
Films of not less than 3,000 ft.	367,763
Films under 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)	29,238
	£397,001

Levy collections paid to the Agency by HM Customs and Excise to June 4, 1973 including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the four weeks ended May 26, 1973 £334,500

The seventh interim allocation for the sixteenth year will be at the rate of 51 per cent.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Act 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, July 6, 1973.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Treasure Island	BR/E 36913/8/7/78	95	July 3	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Massfilms Ltd.
Call of the Wild	BR/E 36914/8/7/78	105	July 3	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Massfilms Ltd.
A Touch of Class	BR/E 36915/8/7/78	105	July 3	Avco Embassy Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Gordon Film Productions Ltd.
Live and Let Die	BR/E 36919/8/7/78	121	July 5	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Eon Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2300	BR/E 36880/8/7/78	8	July 6	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2300 A	BR/E 36881/8/7/78	7	July 6	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Cold Sweat	EC 36911/8/7/78	94	July 3	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Les Films Corona, Paris and Fair Films, Rome
			FOREIGN		
The New One-Armed Swordsman	F 36912	86	July 3	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Shaw Bros. (Hong Kong) Ltd., Kowloon
Who Killed Mary Whats 'Ername	F 36916	90	July 3	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Cannon Releasing Corporation
Rainbow Bridge	F 36917	102	July 5	Fair Enterprises Ltd.	Antahkarana Productions
The Other Canterbury Tales	F 36918	92	July 5	E. J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	Transeuropa Film S.p.a., Rome

Correction to the Register:
The maker of the film 'Fist of Fury' (BR/E 36713/1/4/78) registered on March 28, 1973, has been corrected to Golden Harvest (HG) Ltd., Hong Kong.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.
Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal.*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Apr. 12 1973
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	June 21 1973
quarterly figures (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Mar. 22 1973
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	June 7 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Mar. 1 1973
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Apr. 19 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 24 1973
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	June 28 1973
N. Ireland (M)	July 5 1973
Computers, UK market (Q)	May 24 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov. 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	June 21 1973
Energy trends (M)	June 28 1973
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	July 5 1973
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	June 14 1973
cinema admissions and takings (M)	May 24 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 22 1973
household consumption (Q)	July 5 1973
Footwear industry:	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	June 7 1973
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	This week
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	June 14 1973
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	June 21 1973
Hire-purchase business (M)	This week
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	Apr. 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	May 24 1973
N. Ireland index (M)	June 7 1973
Wales index (Q)	July 5 1973
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 14 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 29 1973
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 14 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	May 31 1973
production (M)	June 21 1973
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	May 31 1973
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	July 5 1973
estimated figures (M)	June 21 1973
motor trade turnover (M)	June 14 1973
Office development permits (Q)	June 28 1973
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	May 10 1973
ECGD business (Q)	June 21 1973
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	This week
value, analysis of trends (Q)	June 7 1973
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	July 5 1973
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	Apr. 12 1973
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov. 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	June 21 1973
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	This week
retail (M)	This week
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Apr. 5 1973
carpet sales (M)	July 5 1973
cotton industry production (M)	July 5 1973
hosiery production (M)	June 21 1973
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	June 21 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	June 14 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	June 21 1973
wool exports (Q)	June 14 1973
wool output (M)	June 14 1973
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	June 28 1973
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 29 1973
index numbers (M)	June 21 1973

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	July 5 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	June 21 1973
ECGD local offices	July 5 1973
Guide to DTI	May 31 1973
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Apr. 19 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	June 28 1973

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

30p per line. minimum £1.50 payable in advance Box No. 50p
Orders for advertisements should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN
Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed to Box No.—Trade and Industry, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN

TYRES AND WASTE RUBBER. The Sterling Tyre Co. Ltd., are exporters of tyres and tubes and waste rubber. Huge stocks for sale, all grades and sizes, surplus new and good part-worn, repairable tyres, tyre casings for remoulding, scrap tyres for industrial purposes expertly graded to customers requirements credit facilities available for approved customers. The Sterling Tyre Co. Ltd., First Avenue, Montague Industrial Estate, Edmonton, London, N.18. Tel: 01-807 2150.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, Steelballs and surplus goods tools (etc.) wanted and sold—metal ammo. boxes useful for storage, transport, shelving etc for sale. Details: R. Pordes, 529B, Finchley Road, London NW3. 01-435 9878/9.

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*
Inquiries about advertising in *Trade and Industry* should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN (01-248 9876 ext 6147).

Customs notices of interest to exporters

THE following Public Notices issued by HM Customs and Excise relate to various aspects of export procedure. Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the local Officer of Customs and Excise, whose address appears in the telephone directory and to whom all inquiries should be addressed, or from the Secretary, HM Customs and Excise, 39-41 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7HE.

GENERAL NOTICES

49	Temporary importations: international co-operation.
104	Temporary importations and exportations under ATA and ECS Carnets.
112	Authorised hours for Customs work at ports, airports and in long rooms and charges for attendance given at the request of merchants.
112A	Charges for attendance given at private premises at the request of merchants.
118	Samples imported for promoting export trade.
207	Re-imported goods: relief from Customs duty and Value Added Tax.
210	Temporary importation of films and similar goods for copying, printing, etc., to fulfil export orders.
220	Export Reliefs and the Common Market: Preliminary Notice.
221	Process Inwards Relief and Pre-financing of export refunds on products for process.
223	Export relief on goods exported in the same state as at import ('Same state section 7 relief').
240	Compensatory Levy and the 'Holiday Period' throughout 1973.
275	Documentation of Exports for Statistical Purposes.
290	Export of personal and household effects.
300	Export reliefs scheduling scheme.
300A	Export reliefs scheduling scheme, supplementary particulars.
467	The New Customs Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification.
703	VAT—Exports.
704	VAT—Retail Export Schemes.
705	VAT—Tax free sales of motor vehicles to tourists, etc.
750	Community transit—general.
750A	Community transit—list of Offices of Departure, Transit and Destination and Guarantee Offices in the United Kingdom, etc.
751	Notes on completing Community transit forms T1, T2 and T3.
752	Free circulation of goods in the European Communities.
753	Community transit—the simplified procedure for goods carried by rail.
755	Community transit—special control procedures.
800	EEC Common Agricultural Policy: Customs procedures in respect to export licences.
810	EEC Preferences—Free Trade Agreement between the EEC and the EFTA countries.
815	EEC Preferences Morocco:
815A	Transitional modification of the origin condition described in Notice 815.
817	EEC Preferences Tunisia:
817A	Transitional modifications of the origin condition described in Notice No. 817.
818	EEC Preferences Egypt:
818A	Transitional modifications of the origin condition described in Notice No. 818.
819	EEC Preferences Cyprus:
830	Arrangements between Denmark and United Kingdom.

DRAWBACK

7	Drawback on mixed or blended beers when exported or deposited in bonded warehouse.
132	Sugar: all matters relating to the importation, warehousing and export of sugar and sugar goods, and to the use of surcharge-free sugar for certain purposes.
132A	Sugar: cessation of Import Duties and Imposition of Levies under the Common Agricultural Policy of the EEC and the Sugar Board Charge.
172	Hydrocarbon Oils: drawback of duty.
224	The examination of bottled beer, exported on drawback, at the premises of a licensed brewer for sale, or beer dealer, as an alternative to examination on the quay.
291	Claims for drawback on goods exported where there has been a variation in the duty rate.
372	Notice to exporters and other traders regarding goods exported, shipped as stores or deposited in bonded warehouse on drawback; authorisation of signatories to drawback claims.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

IDEAL FOR SATELLITE MILLS

THE QUEEN'S AWARD TO INDUSTRY FOR TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN AUTOMATED FEED MILLING TO SCOTTISH MECHANICAL LIGHT INDUSTRIES LTD

FEED PLANTS WITHOUT LABOUR

High quality animal feeds in continuous flow production with low capital outlay and negligible running cost.

From 3 Tons/hr to 15 Tons/hr

AUTOMATED FEED MILLS LIMITED

SCOTMEC WORK, AYR, SCOTLAND
TEL. AYR (0292) 64604

IDEAL FOR SATELLITE MILLS

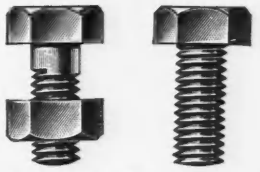
ALUMINIUM HOLLOWARE

Catering equipment for hotels, canteens, restaurants, etc.

Williams (Pressings and Spinnings) Co. Ltd.

Crown Street,
Wolverhampton,
Staffs.
Telephone: Wolverhampton 25979

Bolts and nuts, screws, rivets, studs, studding washers.
All sizes and types in any material.



Abis & Co (Birmingham) Ltd.

Dennis Road, Sparkbrook,
Birmingham, B 12 8BB.
Trunk Dial 021-449 3781 (6 lines)

G K N Bolts & Nuts Accredited Stockist

KEF

of Maidstone

Sweepers for Industry

KEF, Tovil, Maidstone, Kent, England.
Tel: Maidstone 58361 Telex 96197.

Department of Employment Gazette

Single copies 52½p (by post 59p)
Annual subscription £7 including postage

Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office

and obtainable from Government Bookshops

49 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6HB;
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, EH2 3AR;
Brazennose Street, Manchester, M608AS;
258 Broad Street, Birmingham, B1 2HE;
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff, CF1 1JW;
50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1, BS1 3DF;
80 Chichester Street Belfast, BT1 4JY;
or through booksellers

Screwing machines

For Bolts and Pipes,
Portable, for hand and power.
As used by railways, docks, public works and engineers.

James N. Durie & Co. Ltd.

106 Dockfields Road, Shipley, Yorks.
0274 53388.

SERVICE TO THE TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NAMEPLATES · CONTROL PANELS · LABELS · BADGES

of all description, in all materials

Cast in metal, injection moulded in polystyrene, silk screen printed on aluminium (and other materials), hot blocking, engraving.

Also advertising and promotional novelties including decimalisation conversion tables and practically any item to specification.

Literature on request.

I. MARKOVITS LTD.
32/34 Stronsa Road, LONDON W12
Tel: 743 1131/2

Think of PVC binders, wallets and containers. Think of Academy Plastics.

Academy Plastics make all sorts of pvc wallets and containers – to your exact specification.
Loose leaf binders. Catalogue and price list covers.
Cheque book covers and pocket wallets.
Conference wallets and salesmen's albums.
Swatch covers and transparent pockets. Document cases and travel document folders. All from Academy Plastics.

ACADEMY PLASTICS LIMITED.
25-29 Roundwood Road, London NW10 9TA
01-459 5277

---

ring Bells

for

machine tools and sheet metalworking machinery

Price List sent on request

Phone 637398
Telex 557260
Cable 'Ringbells' Leeds 4

H. BELL Machine Tools **LTD.**
Walter Street Leeds 4 England

---

to advertise in

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

telephone

01-248 9876 ext 6147/8

FACING MATTER: £64.00 per page and pro rata to ⅛ page

Colour (cover pages II, III and IV): black plus second colour, blue, as used on cover page 1	£ 85.00
black plus two colours, including blue, as used on cover page 1	£ 95.00
black plus three colours	£105.00
Centre 4 pages by arrangement	

rate card from
HMSO (P3)
Room D92
Atlantic House
Holborn Viaduct
London EC1P 1BN

FOR EXPORTERS THE DOORS TO CHEAPER FINANCE SWING OPEN.

If you only know ECGD for insuring exporters against non-payment, you could be missing a lot. Like cheaper finance.

Provided you've held an ECGD comprehensive policy for twelve months, ECGD can give a direct guarantee to your bank. This means you get finance at a preferential rate–only ½% above base rate. For capital goods and major projects, finance arranged with ECGD's help is even cheaper: credit over two years can be yours at a fixed 6%. In turn, this means you can offer attractive terms to your overseas buyer.

For further information, get in touch with Miss Butler, Information Section TI, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL. Telephone 01-606 6699, extension 258. Or contact the Information Officer at your nearest branch quoting reference TI: Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Reading.

ECGD

Export Credits Guarantee Department.

FOR SECURITY, FOR FINANCE, FOR INFORMATION, FOR PROFITS.

Registered as a Newspaper. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, for the Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1H 0ET. Printed by The Garden City Press Limited, Pixmore Avenue, Letchworth, Herts, SG6 1JS. SBN 11 723168 1